

JPRS 78169

27 May 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2417

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

27 May 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2417

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

French General on African Defense and Its Problems (Jacques Revol; AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Apr 81).....	1
Frontline Presidents Criticize Alleged U.S. Intentions Toward Angola (WEST AFRICA, 27 Apr 81).....	8
ECA Debates Lagos Action Plan (WEST AFRICA, 27 Apr 81).....	10
AID's Contribution to Development (Douglas Ngube; WEST AFRICA, 27 Apr 81).....	13
Minority Religions, Societies of Indian Ocean (Francois Constantin; POLITIQUE AFRICAINE, Jan 81).....	15
Nigerian Interest in Development of Guinean Mining Sector (LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, 10 Mar 81).....	17
Southern Summit Plans Ways To Curb South African Labor (THE HERALD, 13 May 81).....	19
Briefs	
Mali-Upper Volta Border Disputes	20
Sahel River Farming Seminar	20
Ghana-Upper Volta Border	20

## ANGOLA

Oil Cooperation With Belgium Considered Satisfactory (Stephanie Halot; SPECIAL-L'EVENAIL, 1-7 May 81).....	21
---	----

## BOTSWANA

Molake Voted New Tribal Authority (Kwapeng Modikwe; DAILY NEWS, 2 Apr 81).....	22
Barolong Chief Designate To Be Announced (DAILY NEWS, 22 Apr 81).....	23
BNF Makes Commitment To Fight Against Misery, Hardships (Johannes Pilane; DAILY NEWS, 23 Apr 81).....	24
Budget Allocations for 1981-82 Reported (DAILY NEWS, 3 Apr 81).....	26
Seretse Denounces Factionalism Dividing Batlokwa (Michael Dithakeng; DAILY NEWS, 30 Apr 81).....	27
Upgrading of Major Villages Promised (Mishingo Mpaphadzi; DAILY NEWS, 30 Apr 81).....	28
Industrial Potential of Mahalapye Discussed (Kwapeng Modikwe; DAILY NEWS, 30 Apr 81).....	29
Improved Crop Production Forecast (DAILY NEWS, 27 Apr 81).....	30
Defense Force Day Celebrated (DAILY NEWS, 24, 28 Apr 81).....	31
Security Posture Discussed Fourth Anniversary, by Bapasi Mphusu	
Opening of Second Coal Mine Announced (Monty Letshwiti; DAILY NEWS, 27 Apr 81).....	34
Shortage of Commodities Causes Panic in Gaborone (Keboeletse Nkarabang; DAILY NEWS, 29 Apr 81).....	35
Briefs	
Women Soldiers	36
Workers Visit Homeland	36
Price of Petroleum	36

## CHAD

Briefs	
EDF Grant	37



## CONGO

### Briefs

French Grant	38
French Aid	38

## DJIBOUTI

Claude Cheysson Visit, Comments Reported (LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 9 Apr 81).....	39
Briefs	
Presidential Election	42
Djibouti Joins Ministerial Committee	42
IIB Aid for Energy Resources	42

## GHANA

French Daily Remarks on Difficulties of Ghanaian Press (LE CONTINENT, 5 May 81).....	43
Briefs	
Paper Products Factory	44
Economic Improvement Seen	44
Seamen's Union Leadership Struggle	44

## KENYA

Briefs	
President Using 'Dictatorial Practices'	45

## LIBERIA

Briefs	
Minister Denies Resignation Rumor	46
Soldiers Withdrawn From Ministers	46

## MALAWI

Briefs	
South African Grain Silo	47

## MOZAMBIQUE

First-Hand Knowledge of Problems Urged on Officials (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 14 Apr 81).....	48
Compulsory Attendance at Rallies Seen as Dangerous (Carlos Cardoso; NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 30 Apr 81).....	49
Official Warns Against Support of Armed Bands (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 2 May 81).....	51

Acceptance of Honest Criticism Urged (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 20 Apr 81).....	52
Briefs	
Brazilian CP May Day Message	53
Congratulations to Honecker	53
Danish Drought Donations	54
Cooperation With Bulgaria	54
Workers' Mobilization	54
People's Militia Training Center	54
Indian Official's Visit	54
Agreement With Romania	54
Student Selection Regulations	55
NAMIBIA	
SWAPO Communique Condemns S. African 'Brutality' to Prisoners (Luanda Domestic Service, 8 May 81).....	56
Briefs	
Terrorists Shot	57
People Kidnapped	57
NIGER	
Briefs	
Kountche Statement	58
SENEGAL	
Briefs	
Trade Deficit Reduction Sought	59
SEYCHELLES	
Palestinian People, Cause Supported (Editorial; NATION, 4 May 81).....	60
New Hangard Farm To Begin Production This Year (NATION, 1 May 81).....	62
Pioneers Train for Liberation Day Special (NATION, 5 May 81).....	64
Hospital Benefits From Seychellois-Swedish Friendship (NATION, 5 May 81).....	65
Major Efforts on Praslin's Road System Reported (NATION, 7 May 81).....	66

Economic, Communications Role of Boats Discussed (NATION, 6 May 81).....	67
Observance of May Day Reported (NATION, 1 May 81).....	68
Drive Towards Food Self-Sufficiency Hailed (NATION, 7, 8 May 81).....	71
Progress Noted Farming Ventures Praised, Editorial	
Briefs	
Cuts in Price Campaign	75
Minister Sinon in Hospital	75
Good Quality Ice	75
SWA Affiliated to SPPF	75
DPRY Ties	76
Soviet Scientific Relations	76
SIERRA LEONE	
Briefs	
Former Minister Freed of Scandal	77
SOUTH AFRICA	
Advantages of Civil Service Rationalization Program Discussed (Gus Cluver; DIE TRANSVALER, 14 Apr 81).....	78
'CHURCH HERALD' Condemns Bishop Tutu's Pro-Mandela Statements (Ananda Botha; DIE TRANSVALER, 16 Apr 81).....	82
Country Seen as Key in USSR Plans To Expand Power in Africa (DIE TRANSVALER, 11 Apr 81).....	84
Progressive Candidate's Statement on Walvis Bay Criticized (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 22 Apr 81).....	85
Importance of Communicating With Black Workers in Their Own Language (Nic Wiehahn; DIE TRANSVALER, 21 Apr 81).....	86
SWAZILAND	
Scheduling of By-Elections Reported (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 8 May 81).....	89
Briefs	
Afrox Plant Talks	91

## TOGO

End of Joint Military Maneuvers With France (Dodji Aougah; LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, 20 Mar 81).....	92
PRC Delegation Signs Trade Agreement (LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, 13 Mar 81).....	94
Briefs PRC Aid to Togo	95

## UPPER VOLTA

Briefs Appointment of Officials	96
------------------------------------	----

## ZAIRE

Group Plans To Set Up 'Islamic Republic of Congo-Kinshasa' (Ismail Uthman Interview; KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 3 May 81).....	97
--	----

## ZIMBABWE

DP Does Not Consider Palley 'Threat' (THE HERALD, 12 May 81).....	101
Single-Party Rule Hailed (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 10 May 81).....	102
ZANU (PF), ZANU Considered 'Further Apart' (Robin Drew; THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	103
Bulawayo Polling Lists Close on Friday (THE HERALD, 12 May 81).....	104
Zairean Envoy Ordered To Leave (Francis Mdlongwa; THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	10
Information Minister on Western Press Coverage (THE HERALD, 12 May 81).....	106
Constitution Bill Given Stormy Passage (THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	107
Chinese Support, Example Praised (Editorial; THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	109
Easing of Currency Crisis Anticipated (THE HERALD, 13 May 81).....	110

Dumbutshena Probe Findings Reported (THE HERALD, 13, 14 May 81).....	111
ZANLA, ZIPRA Guerrillas Blamed Attack 'Planned'	
Hove Warns S A Against Cross-Border Attacks (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 10 May 81).....	114
Muzenda Threatens Ngangas (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 10 May 81).....	116
DP Has Respect of Government Says Muzenda (THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	118
Nhongo Seeks To Harness Rural Skills (THE HERALD, 12 May 81).....	119
Tax Concessions Offered To Help Economy (BUSINESS HERALD, 14 May 81).....	120
Women Call for New Deal Under Customary Law (THE HERALD, 12 May 81).....	121
Official Calls for 'Superhuman Effort' To Meet Economic Challenge (THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	122
Move To Close Rural Communications Gap Reported (THE HERALD, 13 May 81).....	123
GMB Expects To Pay \$240 Million for Maize Crop (THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	124
Wankie Colliery Company's Monopoly Hit (THE HERALD, 12 May 81).....	125
Maize Transport Cost Has Tripled Say Small Farmers (THE HERALD, 17 May 81).....	126
Disease Will Take Its Toll on Batonga (Nigel Adlam; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 10 May 81).....	127
More Australian Teachers Arrive (THE HERALD, 14 May 81).....	129
Briefs	
Chinamano Appointed Minister	130
Muzenda in Charge	130
Visas to S.A.	130
Romanian Exhibit	130
Bulgarian Builders	131
Attack on Ngangas Endorsed	131

Press Attaches	131
Pafitis Heads Press Section	131
Accord Blunder Deplored	131
Moscow Circus	131
Butchers Liaison Body	132
Trade Certificates	132
People's Markets	132
Gwai Disarming Success	132
ZCTU Chief Salutes Mitterrand	132
Provincial Chairman	133
Peking Invites Gwata	133
Forty-five Hour Week	133
'Ziana'-AP Link	133
Cuban Envoy Meets Muzenda	133

FRENCH GENERAL ON AFRICAN DEFENSE AND ITS PROBLEMS

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 pp 53-55

[Article by Lt Gen Jacques Revol, French Marine Corps]

[Text] Scion of a family of soldiers, Lt Gen Jacques Revol, French Marine Corps, went to Africa at age 21 where he spent 23 years of his career (Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Niger, Ivory Coast and Madagascar).

What is more, having served on all the French general staffs, he acquired exceptional knowledge of African problems which resulted in his becoming the personal chief of staff of three ministers of overseas France and to participate, at his level, in the preparation of the Outline-Law.

He was attached to the personal staff of General de Gaulle, with whom he attended the last council of the Community in 1959 in Saint-Louis, Senegal. After that, he held three major commands in the Sahara, Abidjan and Antananarivo.

In the course of his different missions, he became personally acquainted with a great number of personalities of the African Continent, including Presidents Senghor, Houphouet-Boigny, Eyadema, Yameogo, Lamizana, Hamani Diori, Seyni Kountche, Ratsiraka and Ramgoolam.

Therefore, armed by his very long experience, on 6 February 1981 he gave a presentation before the French Academy of Overseas Sciences in Paris, of which AFRIQUE DEFENSE herewith publishes the main points.

Lt Gen Jacques Revol is a commander of the Legion of Honor, grand officer of the National Order of Merit, holder of the Croix de Guerre for 1939-1945, TOE [expansion unknown] and for military valor with seven citations. Moreover, he is grand officer and commander of 14 National Orders.

In international strategy, Africa holds a key position. President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast has just reminded us of this. What is more, the Continent forms a bloc.

These two points make the untrained observer believe that Africa forms a whole. This view is reinforced by the existence of an Organization of African Unity (OAU). It is a quick step from that to the conclusion that defense problems are posed at the continental level. Although such an attitude touches upon a reality to which we will come back, it is not for all that our topic. Our purpose is to examine the problems posed to African states by their own defense and the means they have of resolving such problems.

#### Problems Posed

Africa, in fact, does not form a whole except on the map. Like the other parts of the world, the Continent has great diversity: in the physical, financial and political sectors.

In the physical sector, Africa is a land of contrasts: temperate zones from north to south set against the drought of tropical deserts and equatorial humid heat; high mountains of the Tyrrhenian chain and the volcanic massifs of the east, dominating the vast peniplain of the old continental plateau.

In the human sector, there is the same diversity: white populations north of the Sahara, Berbers colonized by the Phoenecians, Greeks and Romans, invaded by barbarians from Central Europe, swept, finally, by Arab invasions. South of the Sahara, Sudanese populations at times mix Berber blood with the blood of native black races. South of the Equator, Bantus is also of diverse origins: Arab colonies on the eastern coast, Malaysians in Madagascar. Rene Dumont has listed 370 ethnic groups. Ethnic groups which coexist without, however, mixing, in a competition which justifies for each of them the right to life and the appetite for power.

#### Era of Colonization

It was from this mosaic that in the 19th and 20th Centuries the great European powers were to carve out colonial empires. In the first half of the 20th Century, all of Africa, except for Ethiopia and Liberia, was totally colonized. It was the memory of this colonization and its rejection by the African elites, to whose formation Europe had contributed, which today gives Africa a feeling of solidarity. This feeling is all the more perceived because these African states, so diverse in expanse, population and resources, will all find themselves face-to-face with problems for which nothing has prepared them. In fact, the regime of peace and political stability maintained by the colonial regime was not exempt from the consequences of the two World Wars.

In 1947, Great Britain, by pulling out of India, fired the starter's gun for decolonization. After that the political situation developed very quickly. Between 1960 and 1970, all countries achieved independence. The africans found themselves facing the future alone. Chaos could have resulted from this situation.



It was avoided by African wisdom. The borders born of colonization would be respected. This principle, which hardened into dogma, was to be contested only occasionally and in the very recent past. The principle has maintained a certain amount of political stability in Africa, but not without inconveniences or consequences.

These borders set most often on the basis of opportunities for penetration and the force of circumstances, are most often artificial. They divide certain ethnic groups which have a national character affirmed by race, language and religion. Or, in an arbitrary way, these borders attach ethnic groups to entities whose necessity is not apparent to them. Under the circumstances is there any wonder that the African states have had neither the time nor the means to forge a national awareness for themselves?

For them, obviously, this is a cause of weakness. Weakness which, for the most part, is joined by the weakness of an economy rendered precarious for lack of cadres and resources and by excessive dependence on foreign countries. African leaders are fully aware of this fragility and, knowing themselves to be fragile, they feel threatened.

#### Threatened by Whom? How Threatened?

We can schematically classify the potential threats into three categories: threats of internal disintegration; threats of attack by a bordering country; threats, finally, of great foreign powers.

The danger of disintegration exists in every state whose population is not homogeneous. As we have seen, such is the general case in Africa. Under such conditions, the coexistence of ethnic groups is difficult, the problems which result therefrom inevitable, as noted by General Callet: "In its time, the Biafra war was reminiscent of this situation. It found the Catholic Ibos of the southwest set against the Hausas of the north and the Yorubas of the west, who were animists or Moslems." The war caused one million deaths although it did not really trigger direct foreign intervention. Things did not happen that way in Katanga. There, powerful interests were at work. All the same the question was settled in the manner with which we are familiar, but the Katanga problem continues unresolved.

Let us move on to the danger of an attack by a neighboring state. Theoretically, such a danger should not exist if, as was stated, respect for the old borders remained intact. However, some problems remain. They are due to the remnants of old border disputes--which are not too serious--or more or less justifiable territorial claims based on historical, economic or ethnic reasons. This kind of conflict in the past placed the following countries in conflict with one another: Algeria and Morocco over their Saharan borders; Ethiopia and Somalia over the Ogaden; Libya and Chad over the Aouzou strip.

These three conflicts, presented as examples, have causes which are local in origin and essentially African. The OAU, theoretically, should have arbitrated them. Unfortunately, such was not the case. Besides the OAU's impotence, the conflicts in fact did lead to the more or less direct intervention of the great powers and since then have remained at the international level.

That is because--and therein is the drama--the former colonizing powers, and even other powers, have retained or acquired in Africa interests of an economic, financial or political order which they intend to defend. The African leaders are fully aware of the danger of these interferences. General Obasango, then-head of the Nigerian Government, said on 27 July 1978 in Lagos: "We condemn all foreign intervention in the affairs of any nation whatever...We reject the fact that African interests or the needs of collective security may be African or the needs of collective security may be discussed by countries of the West, or anyone else, without our consent or without the consultation of delegations authorized by the OAU." He then added: "The Soviets should realize that their interest does not reside in the maintenance of a permanent presence in Africa." Unfortunately, what we have here are pious wishes. Not only is the Continent the subject of interests, of a public or private kind which have already been set forth, but it is still of capital importance in the game of world strategy.

### The Game of the Powers

Europe's need to keep Africa in its camp has been stated many times. Africa, the reservoir of strategic raw materials; Africa controlling the oil routes. In our opinion, it would be better to consider the question from a general viewpoint by referring to the theories of Admiral Castex. For the latter, the strategic situation for centuries has been dominated by the confrontation between continental power which would like to turn Eurasian domination to its profit and the maritime powers, which, for obvious reasons of survival, want to keep this from happening.

Continental power, in seeking to establish its hegemony, has been successively the House of Spain, France, Germany and, today, the Soviet Union. In the face of the continental power, the principal maritime power has been England, since the 16th century, and for 40 years the United States.

England's policy consists of maintaining a continental equilibrium and to hold what Castex calls appendices on the periphery of the Continent: Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The rapidity of transportation and communications has shrunk today's world. The possession of Malta or Cyprus is no longer most essential. If the master of the seas wishes to control the periphery of the Eurasian Continent, it must hold what Admiral Castex calls the big islands: Japan, the Philippines, Australia, Malaysia and, finally, Africa, at least in part. Soviet Russia has been convinced of the latter need for a long time. The forms of its interference in African affairs have varied in accordance with the times and the force of circumstances. However, it is constantly pursuing, despite certain setbacks, the policy which Lenin himself had enunciated: put a hand on Africa to reach Europe and South America. In the face of this threat, the United States remained passive for a long time. Its public opinion now seems to have become aware of the threat and to have adopted the point of view expressed by Richard Nixon in "The Real War": "Since Africa has become a crucible of intrigues for the great powers, we cannot permit our African policy to remain the hostage of memories still cherished by those who fought for racial equality in America. We cannot allow Africa to become

the stage on which Americans could play out their psychodramas and relieve themselves of their hangups. We should look upon it as a vitally important strategic battlefield made such by Soviet adventurism."

When reading these lines, we can ask ourselves whether Africa will not tomorrow be the privileged battlefield where the superpowers will confront one another. That is the greatest danger being run by the Africans.

#### Reactions from Africa

In the presence of such a situation, what would be the reactions of the African states? The first and most natural reaction is to arm themselves. The second reaction is to unite with one another. The third is to have recourse to the support of foreign powers.

The establishment of a national army, with the adoption of a flag, is the first manifestation of a sovereign state. The African governments had good reasons to succumb to this penchant. But an army costs a lot of money. Most African nations whose economies are precarious, therefore found themselves faced by a dilemma: sacrifice certain needs of their economy to have an army or sacrifice their army to sustain their economy? Balance is difficult to find when means are lacking; and African states were induced to lean in one direction or the other, according to circumstances. However, generally speaking, we must believe that, with few exceptions, they used all their resources. They did not hesitate to go beyond their means when that seemed necessary to them.

In the August 1980 AFRIQUE DEFENSE, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) reported that in 1978 the African Continent spent 70 billion French francs for military purposes. Expenditures for this purpose since 1960 have thus increased tenfold in 20 years and have doubled in constant value since 1970. From country to country and for the reasons we have indicated, these expenditures vary considerably. In five states, for example, the military forces are in excess of 100,000 men: Egypt (367,000), Ethiopia (229,000), Nigeria (146,000), Algeria (101,000) and Morocco (116,000). At the bottom of the ladder, ignoring the tiny states, Upper Volta, Sierra Leone and Mali have military forces ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 plus men. The same differences exist as regards arms and materials. Leaving aside Egypt, which has the most operational army, we find Libya at the head of the list. With 2,900 tanks, it has more armored vehicles than the GDR. Its air force is comparable to the Italian air force. Thanks to its oil, Libya can pay for its arms; however, in arming itself, it drags in neighboring countries. Thus peaceful Tunisia increased its military budget sevenfold from 1971 to 1979. From 1979 to 1980, its army troops increased 30 percent. Cameroon increased its army from 8,500 to 14,700 men. Expenditures on arms follows a corresponding progression.

If we add up the number of tanks and combat planes held in 1980 by the armies of Africa, and if we compare the figures with the evaluations made in 1978, we note that in 2 years the number of tanks increased from 5,700 to 7,374 (plus 29 percent) and the number of combat planes from 1,184 to 1,670 (plus 41 percent). Africa as a whole is spending much more in the military sector than in the social affairs

sector. That is twice as much for armies as for national education and six times more than for health. The importation of sophisticated weapons, such as airplanes, missiles and armored vehicles, increasing continually, was in excess of 11 billion French francs in 1978.

AFRIQUE DEFENSE, in the above-mentioned issue, wrote: "The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute concludes that all this suggests that the militarization of the African Continent will continue to increasingly intensify." This is a tragic conclusion when we consider the extremely low standard of living of the Africans. Twelve African countries have per capita revenues of less than 1,000 French francs. The per capita revenue of France is 8,270 French francs and 3,840 French francs for Italy.

#### Toward Regional Defense Forces

African leaders recognize this situation and the inadequacy of their forces. They have also sought to combine forces against a potential enemy. That is why the OAU was created on 23 May 1963. We know its history and its failures. The latter are due to the same error in judgment which made the League of Nations and the United Nations ineffective, namely that peace can result from a kind of universal consensus, while history shows us that it is nothing more than a precarious balance of opposing forces. The OAU, moreover, could not have enforced any decisions it might have made without having an armed force at its disposition. Now then, the establishment of such an armed force has been shown to be impossible.

During the 17th Summit Conference of the OAU in Freetown, Leopold Sedar Senghor, then president, said: "The intervention of foreign powers, indeed of certain African states, last year pushed us to the point of envisaging the establishment of an OAU force." And, noting the difficulties encountered in this regard, he added: "Recognizing the complexity of this question, we must move forward with caution on this ground. Upon reflection, I think that it would be more efficacious to assure the defense of our states within the regional framework than within the context of the Continent. One is more ready to die for his family, his fatherland, his ethnic group or his region than for an entire continent characterized by the opposition of regional interests." Proof of this is that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is in the process of establishing a defense pact." President Senghor has the right idea. ECOWAS has a chance of success because of the identity of language, common economic interests and the military tradition of the states which make it up. If such an example were followed it would permit surmounting difficulties resulting from the splitting up of Africa and the establishment of cohesive armed forces having sufficient numbers of men and means.

#### Before It Is Too Late

However, no matter what successes there may be in this sector, the defense capabilities of the African States will continue to be limited. They will be effectively protected against a danger better than through an alliance with one or the other great powers.



Several of these states have set their sights on a Soviet alliance, with the USSR at the outset being the beneficiary of a favorable bias. Other states, because of the force of events, are entering into the American alliance, with both groups, after the example of Egypt, Ethiopia and Somalia, at times changing sides.

However, the great majority of African leaders are said to prefer to maintain a certain degree of neutrality. Let the Africans settle their own affairs among themselves. In this regard, Europe would be a very valuable partner for being a less compromising one. Unfortunately, Europe does not exist as a political entity. Under these circumstances, the rapprochement of the African states with the former trusteeship states appears to be the least dangerous solution, the most profitable and the most natural. Moreover, that is what is taking place: the colonized nation is turning back to the colonizer. I saw the French and the English leave Africa, then I saw them come back, in greater numbers. They were not the same, obviously, as relationships had changed; but, it was indeed France and Great Britain that returned with them. A similar development would be beneficial to Africa and to Europe. However, we should not conceal from ourselves the fact that such development is difficult and requires time.

As for the Africans, the elites, having arrived at full political maturity, must rid themselves of an anticolonialism complex. There is no longer much *raison d'être* for the complex but some of the elites unfortunately busy themselves cultivating it.

Europe, for its part, must also free itself of a certain amount of masochism which causes it to condemn without distinction the good and bad contributed by the colonizers. The Africans do not spare Europe the expression of their grievances. But if we get to the heart of things, what do they have to reproach Europe? Basically, to use a current expression, of not being credible. How, in fact, can we believe in nations which, repudiating their past, themselves have doubts about their future? We easily understand then, the hesitations of the African States. And yet, in the present situation, in the face of the dangers which are threatening the Black Continent, the worst solution would be to do nothing.

In an epigram in his book, Richard Nixon quotes Gen Douglas MacArthur: The history of lost wars can be summed up in two words: too late. Too late to understand the deadly designs of a powerless enemy; too late to perceive a dreadful danger; too late to prepare one's self; too late to rally one's friends."

At this very moment, there are choices to be made, decisions to be made. In the interest of Africa and Europe, I hope that the choices and decisions are made, once again, before it is too late.

8143

CSO: 4400/1094

FRONTLINE PRESIDENTS CRITICIZE ALLEGED U.S. INTENTIONS TOWARD ANGOLA

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Apr 81 pp 914-915

[Text]

A SUMMIT conference of the frontline states in Southern Africa was held in Luanda on April 15. Apart from reviewing the general situation in the region since their last summit in the middle of February in Lusaka, the conference also considered the increasing acts of aggression by South Africa against frontline states aimed at internal destabilisation, and the continuing refusal of South Africa to implement resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. The conference also discussed the intensification of repression by the illegal regime in Namibia and South African attempts to give the appearance of legitimacy to its puppets.

Particular concern was expressed about attempts to destabilise the People's Republic of Angola. The frontline Presidents affirmed total support for and solidarity with the Angolan government and people and demanded scrupulous respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola as a member of the OAU, the UN and the non-aligned movement, noting the enormous sacrifices that country had made and continued to make in the struggle for liberty and dignity in Africa.

Of great relevance to this summit of frontline presidents was the information that the Reagan Administration was "considering measures to destabilise the legitimate government of Angola by guaranteeing aid to puppet and traitor groups in the pay of the Pretoria regime", in the words of the communique issued at the end of the conference. It also said: "In this context, the Administration is making efforts to revoke the Clark Amendment,

thus making its objectives obvious. The summit denounces any action by the Reagan Administration orchestrated in such a way as to destabilise the Angolan government. Any such action against Angola would constitute flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a member state of the OAU and UN and a clear affront and challenge to independent Africa."

The frontline presidents went on to condemn the "US intention to strengthen relations with South Africa at a time when the apartheid regime is not only engaged in attacks on independent African states but is also training and infiltrating groups against the frontline states with a view to destabilising their legitimate governments and undermining liberty in the African continent. In this context the presidents endorse the collective condemnation made by the African states at the UN... reaffirm their total support for SWAPO and appeal to the international community to redouble its efforts with a view to giving effective assistance to the sole legitimate governments and representative of the Namibian people, taking into account the renewed efforts to pursue with greater intensity the war for the independence of the country in all ways."

A few days after the conference ended, there was some public "explanation" by the US State Department: efforts to repeal legislation barring US aid to Angolan rebels (that is, the Clark Amendment) did not reflect a decision to aid the guerrilla movement led by Jonas Savimbi. Translated in simple language, and bearing in mind that Holden Roberto's FNLA is

even more non-existent than UNITA, the "efforts to repeal the Amendment legislation preventing US aid to UNITA does not mean a decision has been taken to aid UNITA".

The "explanation" said the Reagan Administration's intention was to rectify a "matter of principle" in order to restore the President's "full latitude in conducting foreign affairs". This should not be taken as a reflection of a decision to aid UNITA, because no such decision has been taken. "The idea is to restore to the President the possibility of choice without any option being blocked before hand. It is already on record that the present Secretary of State, General Haig, is very "concerned" about the continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

The objection by the frontline Presidents to consolidation of relations with South Africa (recently described as a "friendly country" by President Reagan, who mistakenly paid tribute to South African loyalty to the West in this century's world wars, forgetting the internment of President Balthazar Vorster for Nazi sympathies, shared by some of the Boer nationalists) accurately identifies the main thrust of US policy for Southern Africa because it is the interests of the white racists that are at stake in relation to Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and the entire region.

The frontline Presidents have stressed the "urgent need to implement without delay, evasion, qualifications or modifications" the UN plan for internationally-supervised elections in Namibia. It is in the light of this fundamental position that an Angolan radio broadcast recently accused Mr. Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, of coming to Africa to make propaganda on behalf of the South African racists. Mr. Crocker is on record as having proposed that a constitutional conference, involving South Africa and its Dirk Mudge-led "government" in Windhoek in conjunction with the Andreas Shipanga "democratic SWAPO", as well as the real SWAPO, should be held before the elections. This proposal would be a major change to the UN Security Council plan sponsored by the Carter Administration, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany. This envisaged elections before the drawing up of a constitution. The Presidents of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana rightly urged the five Western nations, "to ensure the implementation of the UN plan of which they are the authors." They reminded these countries of their specific responsibilities to exert pressure on South Africa.

ECA DEBATES LAGOS ACTION PLAN

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Apr 81 pp 915, 917, 918

[Text]

West Africa last week reported on the speeches made at the opening of the Conference of Ministers of the UN Economic Commission for Africa in Freetown. A correspondent now reports on speeches made by delegates to the meeting.

DURING THE DEBATE on the agenda\* the representative of Guinea said that collaboration between the ECA and the OAU and between the ECA and the UN specialised agencies are important means for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. He said the MULPOCs had an important role to play in assisting African intergovernmental organisations to implement the plan.

The representative from Nigeria expressed concern at the continuing deterioration of socio-economic trends in Africa, and said she believed that the solution lay in realistic implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action by each member

state. She suggested that future reports of the Executive Secretary should include an account of efforts being made to implement the Plan at national level.

She welcomed the new role of ECA as an executing agency and hoped that it would soon get over its teething problems. She said that considering the resource constraints to which the Secretariat was subjected, ECA's role must continue to be that of a catalyst, without competing with other competent agencies. She emphasised that it was necessary for the ECA to select its projects carefully so that it could make the greatest possible impact within minimum resources.

She warned against the proliferation of international institutions in the continent, and said that member states should be offered an opportunity to examine carefully any proposals to establish new institutions, and then undertake to support those institutions which they did decide to join. She stressed the need for the MULPOCs not to duplicate the activities of other sub-regional institutions where these already existed.

\* The agenda which included the biennial report of the ECA's Executive Secretary 1979/80; survey of economic and social conditions in Africa 1979-80; statement of the 11th special session of the United Nations General Assembly from the point of view of the African region; the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action; report and recommendations of the Technical Preparatory Committee and social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action; Report and recommendations of the third conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs.



The representative from Congo congratulated the ECA and the OAU for their efforts in laying bare the economic problems of Africa and for proposing solutions. He said that the many economic theories that had been propounded in the past had not solved Africa's underdevelopment and in fact "things were getting from bad to worse". "Africa must rely on itself for its salvation, make a break with the past and bring about a fundamental change in its economy. This is what the Lagos Plan of Action is all about," he stressed.

The representative from Liberia said that the revolution which had taken place in Liberia a year ago illustrated how a government which did not believe in self-reliance, and which did not respond to the people's aspirations could be swept out of power. He said the Liberian government had already started to take concrete steps to implement the Lagos Plan of Action.

A conference organised by the government and the ECA to consider Liberia's 4-year development plan, taking into account implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, is to be held in October 1981. He urged member states to take advantage of the enormous technical expertise which existed within the ECA.

The representative from Zaïre noted that the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action called for political commitment by African countries. Africa, he said, had achieved a level of awareness of the need for collective action as manifested by the establishment of various inter-governmental organisations. "The task of the developing countries therefore is the sole responsibility of the African people themselves to be supplemented only by outside help."

The representative of Togo said that the urgent need to implement the Lagos Plan of Action, which offered hope for the future, had been underscored by the fact that the North-South dialogue had failed to solve the problems of Africa. He said that African countries could only save themselves through collective self-reliance and by pooling their resource together in order to assist one another.

The representative from Senegal spoke of the disappointing prospects of obtaining international aid from major donors such as OPEC, IBRD and IMF, and stressed that the solution to Africa's problems lay in the genuine inter-dependence in the community of interests between developing and developed countries.

The representative of The Gambia expressed concern over recommendations by the Secretariat to create new institutions at a time when the economic conditions of Africa seemed particularly difficult. He said that The Gambia had already contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, and appealed to all member states to contribute to it as a practical manifestation of collective self-reliance.

The Ambassador of the United States to Sierra Leone, Miss Theresa Ann Healy, who represented the US government as an observer, said that her government was keenly aware of the economic hardships and challenges facing African countries, and recognised the importance of the Lagos Plan of Action, the development of water resources, transport and communication, and human resources, all of which are vital to the successful transformation of the economies of the African countries. She said that while the US government intended to limit its expenditure on aid in order to revitalise its own economy, economic assistance to developing countries will continue to feature as an essential component of US foreign policy. She said that the concern of her government for the economic and social welfare of African countries had been manifested recently by the pledge of \$3,200m. to the IDA, commitment to join the ADB and a pledge to help Zimbabwe.

She said that the US government also plans to participate at the UN Conference of the Least Development Countries, to increase its assistance to sub-Saharan Africa, to help alleviate the plight of African refugees, and to provide support for institutions for regional co-operation.

The USSR ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr. Alexander Vorotsov said that the Soviet Union continued to play its part in the maintenance of detente and international peace and security, especially by keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, which he said, was necessary for Africa's economic development.

He praised the Lagos Plan of Action for being internally oriented in order to utilise to the full the indigenous resources and capabilities of African countries themselves.

The observer from France described the Lagos Plan of Action as ambitious but realistic.

The Under-Secretary General, Department of Technical Co-operation for

Development in the United Nations headquarters observed that in the absence of agreements at global level to introduce changes in present international relations, the conference took a new dimension as it offered unique opportunity for African countries to review and adopt programmes aimed at giving new direction and impetus to development. He said that the Lagos Plan of Action envisaged an important role for the public sector in its implementation and called for a reform of administrative structures, strengthening of management and streamlining of public enterprises.

The observer from the World Food Council stated that the great humanitarian vision of a world without hunger envisaged in the 1974 World Food Conference Universal Declaration still remained a dream in Africa. Noting that natural and man-made disasters had compounded the African food problem, turning the situation into an outright crisis, he said that some 28 African countries comprising about 50 per cent of the continent's population were on the verge of famine and could not continue without increased food on an emergency basis. "Thus the food problem implies a cost in economic and human terms which means the swelling of import bills, the depletion of foreign exchange, the postponement or scrapping off of vital national development programmes, and a growing dependence on imported foodstuffs."

The under-secretary said that some of the

constraints to the development of food were the lack of political commitment and of policy direction.

The observer from the ADB said that as an African institution... the ADB was fully committed to the ideals of the Lagos Plan of Action. He repeated that the ADB would play its full part in implementing the Plan and would continue to mobilise the necessary financial resources, both concessional and non-concessional which would enable it to play its part in Africa's quest for economic self-reliance.

Other speakers included delegates from Rwanda, Morocco, Lesotho, Zambia, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Niger, Botswana and Algeria. Other non-African countries and agencies which contributed to the debate were India, ICAO, UNIDO, UNDP, UDEAC, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), WIPO and ECOWAS.

The meeting was attended by 41 states members of the Commission including Zimbabwe which attended the Conference for the first time and as the 50th member. There were also representatives from UN departments in New York and specialised agencies, intergovernmental organisations and several non-African states.

It was finally agreed that the third meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee and the eighth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers will be held in Tripoli, Libya, next year.

ADB'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Apr 81 pp 918-919

[Article by Douglas Ngwube]

[Text]

THE YEAR 1980 marks an important turning point in the history of the institutions of the African Development Bank (ADB) group. The institutions are: the ADB, owned by all member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU); the African Development Fund (ADF), the soft loan window affiliate of the ADB, with over 20 capital exporting countries of Europe, the Americas, the Middle East, Japan and South Korea as members; and the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF), established by the Nigerian Government and administered by the ADB as a source of concessional development funds for the poorest African states.

The 1980 Annual Report of the ADB group, which is to be placed before the annual meeting of the ADB group Board of Governors (mainly Finance Ministers) starting in Lomé, Togo, on May 11, sets out the impressive record of achievement of the regional development institution in all its operations in the African continent during the year. It outlines important changes in the priorities of the bank group's operations, favouring the agricultural sector and geared towards increased food production and more effective agricultural development of the continent. New policies and programmes are designed to tackle at the roots the chronic problems of poverty and of human miseries associated with drought and diseases. The report also reveals that part of the modernisation exercises of the bank group involved complete reorganisation, restructuring of the various arms of the institutions of the ADB group so that they develop better

professional and administrative capacities needed for coping with the rapidly increasing administrative and technical responsibilities of the bank group's operations in Africa. According to the report, greater attention was paid during the period under review to staff training, so as to produce higher levels of professional cadres required for translating into concrete realities the development programmes and aspirations of the regional development institution.

The introductory chapters of the report review, in depth, the economic situation in all African states backed by formidable and useful tables of statistics. They paint a rather grim picture of the harsh economic realities of the present decade in Africa. Dealing with the adverse economic trends, it was blunt: "If the impending problems of the eighties are to be tackled meaningfully, African countries need to evolve more effective policies and to apply the maximum of effort in the mobilisation and deployment of resources. This would need to be matched by commensurate determination on the part of the aid-giving countries to significantly increase the real flow of resources in general, but of concessional resources in particular."

On its operational activities in 1980, the bank group lending reached the record level of nearly \$600m. for financing 63 development projects in 45 countries in Africa and nearby islands in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans as Comoros, Mauritius, Madagascar, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe. Despite the fact that the resources of the NTF were exhausted during the

period, the 1980 loans were approximately 10 per cent higher than those of the previous year, which was a little over \$500m. The other reason for not achieving higher lending during 1980 was due to "the relative strengthening of the dollar vis-à-vis the Unit of Account of both the Fund and the Bank, which has had the effect of diminishing the dollar value of the group lending". With regard to the NTF, the Nigerian Government has pledged to replenish the Fund with a further contribution of nearly \$95m. or N50m.

Cumulative lending by the ADB group up till December 31, 1980, stood at \$2,500m. for nearly 460 development projects covering the entire continent and nearby islands. About 80 per cent of these loans went into three sectors: public utilities got approximately \$650m. for 130 projects; transport sector received a total of little over \$641m. for 124 projects, and agriculture above \$635m. for 112 projects. Other sectors, such as industry and development banks, got approximately \$366m. for 66 projects; education and health — about \$179m. for 29 social services projects.

## Hunger problem

In keeping with the new ADB group policy of encouraging more effectively agricultural development and indeed which the ADB President, Mr. Wila Mung'omba, had in a recent policy statement made it very clear would continue to get more funds, over the years, so as to step up food production in the continent and deal more effectively with the acute problem of hunger, the agricultural sector got more cash than other sectors in 1980. Total ADB group investments in agricultural development stood at about \$157m. or above 27 per cent of the total ADB group lending, in the year under review, as against a little over 25 per cent for transport, approximately 23 per cent for industry and development banks, above 18 per cent for public utilities and about 7 per cent for social services, education and health. A significant fact is that the cumulative loans for the agricultural sector increased from about \$479m. in 1979 to more than \$635m. in 1980, representing a rise of approximately 33 per cent and bringing the ADB group policy in line with the spirit of the Lagos Plan of Action by OAU Heads of State.

New records were also set in the ADB group's disbursements in 1980, which totalled about \$220m., representing an increase of nearly 28 per cent over the 1979 figures. Equally high is the cumulative

disbursements of the bank group which on December 31, 1980, amounted to nearly \$814m., representing an increase of more than 33 per cent over that at the end of 1979. The increases were mainly due to improvements on the administrative and operational procedures which have been streamlined and operated with a greater sense of urgency and mission.

## Resettling victims

If the disbursements of the institutions of the ADB group are taken separately, the picture which emerges is even more impressive. For example ADF disbursements in 1980 show an increase of approximately 74 per cent over that of 1979. The ADF started its lending operations in 1974, the NTF in 1976 and the ADB in 1967.

In accordance with the bank group policy of giving more development funds to the poorest African states, 29 states with per capita income below \$280 (1976 dollars) got a 65 per cent slice of the ADB group loans in 1980 as against 63 per cent in 1979; 10 states with per capita income between \$280 and \$550 got 27 per cent of total loans for 1980 as against 24 per cent in the previous year and the balance went to six states with per capita income of over \$550. Through this humanitarian policy of President Mung'omba, many states, particularly in the Sahel and newly independent states, got more loans for development particularly for agriculture, water supply and irrigation projects.

What makes the contents or substance of the 1980 annual report different from those of other years is the underlying social philosophy of President Mung'omba, which favours projects designed to ease more effectively human miseries: hunger, poverty and disease. For example, approximately \$9m. was given to Egypt for a project for the eradication of the flat-worm parasitic disease of bilharzia; the sum of about \$9m. for making 12,000 small-holdings in the Congo Republic self-sufficient in food production, and the same amount of money went to the governments of Guinea (Conakry), Mozambique and other states for the production of more food and livestock. More than \$12m. went to victims of flood disaster in Mali for resettling them with improved housing, drinking water, clinics, community centres and schools; about \$8m. went to the Comoros for providing better conditions of education, including classroom accommodation for 5,400 pupils at high school levels, and buildings and equipment for rural colleges which would train about 5,000 pupils a year.



MINORITY RELIGIONS, SOCIETIES OF INDIAN OCEAN

Paris POLITIQUE AFRICAINE in French Jan 81 pp 140-41

[Article by Francois Constantin on the May, 1980 Colloquium at Sénanque, in France]

[Text] Every year, under the initiative of Professor J. L. Miegé, of the Institut d'histoire des pays d'Outre-Mer [Institute of History for Overseas Countries], and Mr. G. Malécot, of the Centre des hautes études sur l'Afrique et l'Asie modernes [Center for Advanced Studies on Modern Africa and Asia], some 30 researchers gather in the scholarly atmosphere of the Vauclavian Abbey in Sénanque (which also houses a museum of the Sahara likely to delight geologists and historians). Here they share the results of their research and experience on topics relating to the Indian Ocean region. This year the theme was "Minority Religions and Societies". By benefitting from the patronage of GRECO [expansion unknown] "Indian Ocean," and by practicing an open concept of historical science, the directors managed to bring together at Sénanque not only university theoreticians and historians (professional archivists), but also linguists, sociologists, political scientists, jurists, etc. This incongruous group is a timely illustration of the fact that African studies are not the prerogative of any university sect, nor of any city, national, regional, or other-based entity. The very diversity of approach, materials used, style, and method in each speaker's presentation held the audience's attention, as it was less important to learn more than to stand out. In regards to this, the fact that no written reports were submitted, far from being a handicap, ended up ensuring each speaker an attentive audience. It is in this spirit of fruitful receptiveness that one goes--and feels like returning--to Sénanque.

This year the political scientist and the student of African culture found their nook, as talks were firmly centered on African societies and those in the Mascarene islands. Religion in Ethiopia was the topic of an overview made by the historian M. Perret, followed by a report by J. Dorasse, who personally observed the changes in the revolutionary regime. We can see today how Islam takes advantage of Christian churches' compromising with the old Negus regime, and once again the Moslem facility for regenerating vanishing religious practices is demonstrated. We can also see how relations between materialist powers and religious beliefs remain very subtle: the "Master of Spirits" presently comprises the "anonymous" means of political communication between the D.E.R.G [expansion unknown] and the masses.

The presentation of F. Constantin and C. Coulon dealt also with Moslem communities in East Africa, and relations with the governing political power. Keeping in mind

the diversity of situations (even with the report being limited essentially to Kenya and Tanzania), these two discovered a sort of convergence of strategies among Moslem leaders, which they explain through the symbols of East African Islam--not only a minority branch of Islam but above all very divided--and which aim less towards obtaining power than maintaining it. This lack of unity is apparent even on local levels where Islam enjoys a wide majority, as explained by F. Coppens in a talk on the time he spent in Lamu (Kenya).

It was already clear that religion is not, or is no longer, a sure criteria of political affiliation or allegiance. It is manipulated by various forces made up according to racial, ethnic, or economic roots. Those at the conference subsequently agreed on the importance of the historical process, especially colonization. This process was analyzed by the historians from the Reunion Islands, H. Gerbeau and C. Wanquet. That being the case, the connection of the colonization process with the incredible attempt to Christianize the Comoro Islands, studied by M. Martin, showed that despite its violence, colonization did not include the fundamental sphere of the conquest of souls. This resistance by non-European cultures and values can take more subtle forms, as seen through Dr. J. Benoist's study on Hinduism on Reunion Island, who, with exemplary skill, and in a thorough analysis, described how the Hindu monk is reinterpreted as a part of a new social level (one goes easily from "caste" to "social class"), which turns out to be accepted. One can only regret that the audience was mute for once: that is to say it found itself without questions, probably even because of the qualities of the report.

9802

CSO: 4400/1114

NIGERIAN INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENT OF GUINEAN MINING SECTOR

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 10 Mar 81 p 6

[Report: "Likely Nigerian Participation in Guinean Mining Projects"]

[Text] Nigeria has decided to participate in the development of the Guinean mining sector, according to a communique broadcast Wednesday evening by Radio Conakry, following the eight-day visit to Guinea by Alhaji Ibrahim Mohamed Hassan, the Nigerian minister of mines.

During the visit the minister conducted talks with President Sekou Toure and Prime Minister Dr Lansana Beavogui, as well as Ismael Toure, the Guinean minister of mines and geology.

According to the communique which was issued, Nigeria would like to participate with 25 percent of the total in the project for uranium exploitation in Guinea.

Without giving specific details, the Guinean radio mentioned the recent discovery of eight uranium deposits as a result of surveys conducted by West German and American companies. A meeting in the course of which a detailed study will be made of the exploratory operations and of the possibility for creating a mixed company and for exploiting the deposits will be held in Conakry next Tuesday. In addition to Guinean, Nigerian and West German companies, Swiss, American, Canadian, French, Yugoslav, Romanian and Moroccan companies have been incited to attend the 3-day meeting.

On the subject of the exploitation of iron deposits at Mifergui-Nimba, in which Nigeria participated, the communique points out that the Guinean and Nigerian ministers of mines have agreed to encourage its fast implementation.

This important deposit is located in the south part of the country near the Liberian and Ivory Coast borders.

The communique also points out that Nigeria has expressed its intention to participate in the building of a processing plant in Ayakoye, which will have an output of one million tons of alumina and five million tons of bauxite per year and in the building of a large hydroelectric dam on the Konkoure River, in which several Arab countries are also interested.

The implementation of this project has been included in the five-year economic and social development plan (1981-1985) which was recently adopted by the Guinean government.

The two ministers emphasized the importance of the plans for the building of a trans-Guinean railroad and a new port in Conakry in making the uranium and other Guinean mining projects turn out successfully. Nigeria has equally expressed the wish to participate in the development of small-scale mining in Guinea, the communique adds.

Ibrahim Hassan returned to Nigeria on Tuesday. He has invited his Guinean counterpart to visit him soon.

5157

CSO: 4400/989



SOUTHERN SUMMIT PLANS WAYS TO CURB SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 1

[Text]

**REPRESENTATIVES** of seven Southern African states and three liberation movements began meeting in Salisbury yesterday to find ways of cutting the number of people going to South Africa as migrant workers.

The four-day conference of the Southern Africa Labour Commission heard that Zimbabwe, which had been sending 30 000 workers to South Africa before independence, had already reduced that figure to less than 5 000.

Mr Joteringo Muriel, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, told the delegates, who include officials from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Southern Africa Employment Promotion Team, that measures to cut back even further were in progress.

Representatives from Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, the South West African Peoples Organisation, the African National Congress and

the Pan African Congress of South Africa are attending the meeting.

At the start of yesterday's proceedings, Zimbabwe was elected chairman of the commission, with Malawi as vice-chairman.

Full details of plans to end the long-standing system whereby hundreds of thousands of migrant workers travel to South Africa are expected to be given tomorrow, when labour ministers from the seven states join the talks.

Mr Muriel said the problem could only be solved if South Africa's neighbours adopted a practical approach, creating sufficient job opportunities to absorb all those at present forced to work under apartheid.

## BRIEFS

**MALI-UPPER VOLTA BORDER DISPUTES**--The joint Mali-Upper Volta Technical Commission on the border disputes between the two countries began its deliberations this morning at the Ministry of Interior under the chairmanship of Lt Col Sory Ibrahim Sylla [the Malian minister of interior]. First of all, Lt Col Sory Ibrahim Sylla expressed satisfaction with the Upper Volta Government's determination to hold bilateral discussions in order to end this border dispute. The interior minister then assured the Voltan delegation of Mali's firm willingness to work toward the strengthening of the several historical and geographical ties existing between our two peoples. [Excerpt] [AB181757 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 May 81]

**SAHEL RIVER FARMING SEMINAR**--Bamako, 16 May (AFP)--A seminar on the intensification of river farming in the Sahelian countries took place in Bamako from 12 to 15 May. It was organized by the Interstate Committee to Fight the Drought in Sahel (CILSS) and the Sahel Club. The main objective of the CILSS is self-sufficiency in food production by the year 2000, which corresponds to a cereal production of 11.5 million tons of which the 4/5 will be supplied by river farming. To achieve this aim, the seminar recommended on the technical level [words indistinct] keeping the land fertile and adapting [words indistinct] zones with scanty rainfall. The participants also asked for the association of agriculture and stockbreeding and the extension of team farming. On the sociological level, the experts insisted on the participation of the farmers in the developments efforts and in solving land problems. Finally, on the economic level, the seminar recommended the adoption of a coherent policy and prices and agriculture subsidies and the promotion of agricultural loans. [Text] [AB160823 Paris AFP in French 1835 GMT 16 May 81]

**GHANA-UPPER VOLTA BORDER**--The Ghana-Upper Volta border Demarcation Commission has completed the physical demarcation of the whole (7588) kilometers of the border line between the two countries. What remains to be done are the planting of nim or mahogany trees along the line and the question of compensation to those whose property has been affected by the exercise. In a report made before parliament today, the committee on foreign affairs which, concéded the treaty between the two countries on the demarcation of the border, recommended that the treaty should be ratified. [Text] [AB191919 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1047

## OIL COOPERATION WITH BELGIUM CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY

Brussels SPECIAL-L'EVENING in French 1-7 May 81 p 35

[Article by Stephanie Halot: "Ideology and Business"]

[Text] Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge is presently in Belgium, where he will stay until 30 April. The minister has included a visit to the Belgian oil company PETROFINA in his schedule.

Last January, Paulo Jorge had the opportunity to specify to French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet that Angola intended to diversify its cooperation ties and resort as necessary to the technology of industrialized countries: it was consequently up to them to "show flexibility..."! Thus, the Angolan progressive regime is clearly inviting Western industrialists to cooperate in the development of the country. In actual practice, is coexistence possible? At this writing, it would be premature to draw any conclusions from the talks in the oil sector. In circles close to the PETROFINA company, however, it seems that relations between Brussels and Luanda are viewed with serenity, without discounting the adjustments and compromises seen as necessary due to the difficult terrain, local instability and ideological differences. PETROFINA holds 37 percent of the stock of PETRANGOL, which together with the Angolan SONANGOL state enterprise, is participating in the development of the northern oil fields. The Angolan state recently bought out the distributing company Fina-Angola, but stockholders believe they were remunerated fairly in the transaction.

It is expected that the PETROFINA representative will attempt to evaluate the future of the group in Angola as well as the possibilities for an eventual expansion of local activities. Experts in this field have been preaching prudence for years and are not reluctant to play the role of Cassandra: paradoxically, PETROFINA appears not to be overly concerned over its activities in Angola. Despite local difficulties, the 1980 production of crude oil remained practically unchanged in relation to 1979. A joint investment project is aimed at developing the shipping terminal of the northern region by organizing the construction of a warehouse area with a 100,000-ton capacity.

Over 95 percent of Belgian imports from Angola are oil products, but Belgium also buys coffee. Its sales to Angola consist mainly of machinery and electrical appliances.

## MOLAKE VOTED NEW TRIBAL AUTHORITY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

MR GABOREKWE Molake was elected Senior Tribal Authority for Mahalapye after a vote that was preceded by a stormy debate in the Mahalapye kgotla recently.

The kgotla was addressed by the Bamangwato Tribal Authority Mr Mokgacha Mokgadi.

More than 500 people voted for Mr Molake, while less than a hundred voted against him. About 180 abstained.

Immediately after the election and after the results were announced, the crowd ululated, whistled and cheered. Some even rushed to embrace Mr Molake, shouting 'Kgosi ke kgosi ka batho'.

Earlier, the kgotla was almost like a political platform as accusations and counter-accusations flew over allegations that some people were behind a plot to unseat Mr Molake.

Mr Mokgacha Mokgadi, in his

address voiced his concern over some of the allegations against Mr Molake.

The Ministry of Local Government and Lands, he said, was also concerned over the allegations. And Mr Mokgadi said he had gone to Mahalapye to find out whether the people in that village still wanted Mr Molake.

On his part, Mr Molake accused some people at the meeting of being behind the plot to unseat him. He also challenged anyone with any evidence that he was involved in stock theft cases, to produce such evidence.

At the end of the day, the vote decided in favour of Mr Molake.

He was first elected to the post of Senior Tribal Authority in Mahalapye in 1973. Three years later, he was transferred to Serowe. He was returned to Mahalapye on transfer in 1979.

BOPA

# BAROLONG CHIEF DESIGNATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

BAROLONG are planning to hold a meeting sometime in May to officially announce the name of a man they have designated as their chief.

A high-powered delegation recently met the Kanye District Commissioner, Mr Foster K. Kokorwe to brief him on the chieftainship issue which has been going on since their chief Mr Basela II Montshiwa was deposed in 1976.

During that meeting, the delegates did not want to disclose the name until the announcement had been made in the kgotla.

Reports from Goodhope indicate that meetings have been going on between the Tribal Authority Mr T.L. Motlathedi and the tribesmen on the chieftainship issue.

Barolong were told by the Minister of Local Government and Lands during the Chieftainship controversy that they were to designate a person to become their chief and during that period Mr Motlathedi would be the chief's representative.

Meanwhile at Tshidiamotomc

in the Southern District a dispute has erupted between the villagers and their chief's representative and as a result development is at standstill.

Residents told BOPA recently that they recently sent a delegation to the Kanye District Commissioner to find out what had happened to their previous headman or chief's representative who only led them for few weeks and then ousted.

They said that a new man was later installed without their support but insisted that they wanted their former chief's representative back in the kgotla.

Their previous chief's representative according to reliable sources had some problems with the Immigration authorities and have had his papers attended to.

The residents mentioned that they were not in favour of the new man's ideas. They alleged that after some days of installation, he wanted to move the kgotla to his home - a move the villagers refused claiming that it was not according to their tradition.

# BNF MAKES COMMITMENT TO FIGHT AGAINST MISERY, HARDSHIPS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Johannes Pilane]

[Text]

The leader of the Botswana National Front (BNF) Dr Kenneth Koma has said his party is committed to fight against "misery and hardships" in Botswana.

Addressing a BNF conference at Moshupa over the Easter Weekend, he said the BNF is committed to identify the problems of Botswana in general and accused the ruling Botswana Democratic Party government of "abusing" traditional leaders and kgotlas to set its political views. He said time had come for that practice to stop or else other parties would follow the same trend.

Dr Koma also accused the Information & Broadcasting Services of what he called partial services which favour the only ruling party when in fact both are what he called national and BDP facilities.

Addressing himself to his own party, he said it had problems of manpower and that office bearers were just position-seekers and who did not work as hard as was expected.

He said, however, that the future favoured his party and that should fairness be exercised in the election, he does not see any difficulty in winning power. Such fairness included the designing of different shapes of discs as required by the relevant parties.

Another suggestion he raised, was to grant children of 18 years, franchise to vote. He claimed that the BNF has a lot of support from the youth.

Dr Koma noted that Botswana has a serious problem of education and he alleged that since the BDP government came into power, some 186,000 standard seven completers have been denied further education.

With regard to refugees, Dr Koma accused the government of having taken a "different" direction and he claimed that some refugees who had been returned to South Africa by the Government have been killed by the South African authorities.

Dr Koma examined the activities of his party since its formation in 1967 and said it has gone through three stages.

The first stage, he said, was when the followers were just excited with their wishes for true independence but were unprepared for political resistance.

The second stage, he said, was when the youth developed interest in the party. The party committed to giving its youth political education, with the view that the youth thereafter would teach their parents. Unfortunately, he said the youth did not do so, and instead looked down upon the adults. As a result, many adults became discouraged and became inactive and there

was a significant draw back in the party, he said.

The third stage, he said was when the real and true members of the party identified themselves as being determined to work.

He urged his followers to work harder and he was of the opinion that history has taught the electorates that any capable citizen can rule the country. The BNF therefore, has reason to hope for a change in the hearts of the electorates. And he reiterated his party's hope that the 1984 elections would favour the BNF.

Dr Koma also called on his followers not to allow themselves to be misled by organisations such as the Red Cross, which are pro-Domkrag and often campaign in what he described as the form of donating blankets to the poor.

He said that unless the government acceded to such demands as changing the election system; granting youth of 18 years franchise to vote and designing new discs with different shapes, his party may find it not necessary to contest the elections but to resort to other means. He did not disclose exactly what these means would be.

Dr Koma also told his followers

that the ruling party was no longer as united as before.

The unity in the BDP, he claimed, was consolidated only by the late President, Sir Seretse Khama who was a chief of the Bangwato tribe by birth. The 1984 elections, he said, will not be based on chieftainship criteria as in the past.

He went on to say that Zimbabwe, Angola, Ethiopia and a number of countries in Africa are thinking along socialist lines and said Namibia would also soon attain independence. And he voiced a need for his party to consolidate relations with other organisation with identical aspirations.

He conceded however, that the progress of his party will not be achieved without difficulties and for the next 12 to 24 months, the party would experience problems.

He said the Central Committee will be strengthened and he suggested that the post of Deputy President be doubled to reinforce the top level which has more responsibility.

He also advised his party not to rely on the educated elite, who always think of themselves and not of the nation, he said.  
**BOPA**

## BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR 1981-82 REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 3 Apr 81 p 2

{Text}

Description	Consolidated Fund		Development Fund	
	1980/1	1981/82	1980/81	81/82
App. from Revenue	107 360 150	70 100 426		
Public Debt	60 228 280	60 388 408		
Education	38 048 540	44 067 040	15 350 444	12 908 807
Works & Comm.	29 337 310	31 670 230	27 893 368	40 670 334
State President	22 704 480	25 792 940	15 022 582	15 378 400
L. Govt. & Lands	20 550 670	26 916 720	24 009 985	27 823 584
Agriculture	18 127 180	17 708 090	15 390 444	16 890 180
Health	11 849 890	13 067 150	5 588 459	5 423 000
Min. R. & Water				
Affairs	7 267 310	8 577 510	5 556 459	5 423 000
Finance & Dev.				
Planning	6 979 280	8 476 970	20 409 188	24 178 000
Home Affairs	4 589 190	5 248 820	2 288 707	2 951 300
Commerce & Industry	3 215 830	3 888 120	3 192 722	5 404 000
Ext. Affairs	1 924 250	2 130 070	50 000	300 000
Compensations				
Pensions and Gratuities	1 473 510	1 600 610		
Miscellaneous	1 020 040	3 020 030		
Overseas Service				
Aid Scheme	802 120	952 200		
Admin. of Justice	595 080	665 950	106 000	613 000
Parliament	580 770	631 510	307 000	290 000
Att. General	363 960	471 770		
Auditor General	272 480	343 100		
Special Officers	82 000	138 000		
Grand Total	335 390 740	356 522 158	138 477 209	182 033 093

CSO: 4420



# SERETSE DENOUNCES FACTIONALISM DIVIDING BATLOKWA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Michael Ditlhakeng]

[Text]

FACTIONAL disputes and individualism within the Batlokwa chieftainship have been strongly condemned by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands Mr Lenyeletse Seretse.

Addressing the divided Batlokwa over the weekend, Mr Seretse strongly urged them to do away with divisive practices for the sake of continued progress of the village.

He warned that if the situation is not seriously looked into, Tlokeng would lag behind other villages in development. He added that there could be no development without unity and proper communication.

Mr Seretse disclosed before the meeting that two groups of people had visited his Ministry about the state of affairs in the village.

He said that one group, which was from the chief's family complained about lack of respect in the village. The group, according to the Vice President,

also complained that development projects are being hampered by disunity.

Mr Seretse added that the second group came to tell him about a letter confirming that Mr Moshibidu Gaborone, who had been sick, was now "fit and can resume his duties as the chief of Batlokwa."

Traditionally, Mr Moshibidu Gaborone is the heir to the Batlokwa chieftainship, but Mr Monare Gaborone was chosen to lead the tribe when the former was not well. Mr Monare Gaborone is the Batlokwa Tribal Authority.

Mr Seretse advised that people should follow the right channels of communication when they are not satisfied with anything in the village.

He added that should there be a complaint about the chief in the village people should consult his relatives, sub-chiefs and all his lieutenants.

He told the meeting that it is only after the right channels of communication have been

exhausted that an outsider could be called to intervene.

He added that it was disappointing that he had been called to solve an internal dispute instead of the people concerned solving it.

The Vice President also advised the Batlokwa not to be afraid to talk when they are not satisfied. He said that lack of communication could lead to rumour-mongering and gossiping within the village.

Mr Seretse added that it would not be good to the development of the village to have underground groups because these would increase hatred and dishonesty.

The Batlokwa have been known to be very progressive, he said, but warned that "we will not like to see this village left behind because of petty problems."

He emphasised that Botswana is a democratic state where people are free to talk, "but it seems we want to turn our backs to the very democracy we are advocating." BOPA

UPGRADING OF MAJOR VILLAGES PROMISED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphadzi]

[Text]

**THE PRESIDENT Dr Q.K.J. Masire has said that Botswana's major villages would soon be upgraded into primary centres in a bid to attract businessmen and industrialists to invest in rural areas.**

Officially opening development projects in Mahalapye this week, Dr Masire told his audience that their village would be the first to be upgraded. He explained that the village's settlement plan is the most advanced, and has all the necessary prerequisites for this development.

President Masire said the industrialisation of Mahalapye would ultimately indicate that Botswana's development is not only centred on urban areas.

"We intend to encourage small-scale industries which can be executed on part-time basis, leaving enough time for ploughing, haying and other agricultural activities," he said.

He added that Mahalapye's marketplace was expected to be completed this month.

Other complimentary development projects planned for the village include an abattoir, electricity plant, Central District Council maintenance depot and the expansion of the Department of Information and Broadcasting offices.

Dr Masire praised the Council

for having divided the district into sub-centres. He said that the decentralisation of the administrative machinery is one way of bringing services nearer to the people.

Responding to a question from the Council Chairman, Mr G.C. Dijeng requesting Government to increase the Council's budget, the President said that he was aware that the Council is vast and needs adequate funds, but at present the country faces an acute shortage of funds.

The President returned to Gaborone on Tuesday after completing his tour of three constituencies in the Central District. The President's successful tour was only disturbed on Sunday by the rainstorms.

# INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF MAHALAPYE DISCUSSED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Kwapen Modikwe]

[Text]

**GOVERNMENT policies on rural development and employment creation are topics of debate in Mahalapye. Since the beginning of April, the search for public opinion on whether Government's intention to upgrade Mahalapye into an industrial area is acceptable has been going on.**

The campaign, conducted by the Department of Non-Formal Education is expected to last for two months.

If the proposal is given the blessing by the residents, it will partly change the physical pattern of the village. The village is said to have an advanced plan and necessary prerequisites for industrial development.

Opening development projects in Mahalapye this week, President Masire said that Mahalapye would be the first major village to be upgraded into a primary centre.

To boost this plan, Government has already set aside P10 000. There will be a wide range of developments in the district, according to a paper entitled "Bokamoso jwa Mahalapye" (The future of Mahalapye) published by the Department of Non-Formal Education.

According to the paper, it is planned to construct three major roads to improve road communication between Mahalapye and the Tuli Block.

Once achieved, this will facilitate the transportation of agricultural needs from the fertile Tuli Block to Mahalapye.

When Botswana takes over the running of the railway line

Mahalapye will be the home of the locomotive workshop. The headquarters will be in Francistown. The establishment of the workshop will create employment for about 100 people.

Among other plans is the installation of street lights throughout the village, and water reticulation within the village to bring it nearer to each house.

The present parking area near the police station is to be converted into a village market. The Central District Council will locate a different spot for a parking area.

A new, and perhaps more adequate prison will be built along the Mahalapye - Mochaneng Road on the eastern side of the Madiba River. It is

expected that it will accommodate 800 prisoners with a staff of between 100 and 200.

A dam to supply the area with sufficient water supply maybe constructed on the north-east side of the village. The area earmarked for such a big dam stretches from Madiba Secondary School towards the St. Patrick Primary School.

A striking point: To give more room for the intended projects, some individuals maybe required to move from their present homes. If moved, they will be compensated.

Large homes may as well be required to be cut to size. On the other hand, it is said residents maybe required to pay some kind of payment similar to a service levy if provided with the necessary requirements.

The Government is now waiting for the responses - be they positive or negative - from the people. By the look of things the reaction will be positive. **BOPA**

## IMPROVED CROP PRODUCTION FORECAST

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

**THIS YEAR's crop production in Botswana is expected to be higher than last year's. The increase in production is attributed to an expected increase in average yields per hectare and in area harvested. The overall agricultural situation for March continues to remain above average.**

According to a release issued by the Agricultural Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, if present conditions hold, this year's production would be substantially above the 48,000 metric tons produced in 1980 and the 8,500 metric tons produced in the 1979 drought year.

The release said that a preliminary estimate for 1981 food crop production (sorghum, maize, millet and beans) was 75,000 metric tons.

"The expected yield from the food crops is estimated between 260-310 kilograms per harvested hectare," the release added. This, according to the release was slightly lower than last month's estimate due to declining conditions reported for the Gaborone Region and the Tati District.

Bird damage to crops is reported as increasing and the current forecast yield can change depending on effects of weather, animals, birds insects. Bird scaring and cultivating are the most important crop activities.

Harvesting is reported to have started for beans pulse, melons, sweet reed and green mealies.

The release further states that between 240,000 and 270,000 hectares (about 80 per cent) of

the planted area was expected to be harvested. The difference between planted and harvested area is due to crops that fail to mature and crops destroyed by insects, animals and birds.

The condition of cattle, sheep and goats remains good to excellent. The Gaborone region, Molepolope East and Tati Districts showed a decline while Kgalegadi District showed a significant increase in livestock conditions compared to February.

It is further stated that generally the grazing condition was plentiful (good) to abundant (excellent). The Southern Region and Kgalegadi District grazing conditions improved while in most other areas conditions decreased slightly.

Water for stock, according to the release was considered good throughout the country. The water condition declined slightly when compared to February but is nearly identical to that of January.

## DEFENSE FORCE DAY CELEBRATED

## Security Posture Discussed

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Tomorrow, Saturday April 25 is the Botswana Defence Force Day. The BDF will have been in existence for four years and seven days following its official formation in April 18, 1977. With Botswana's geo-political environment in mind, Meong Pheto, a Staff Officer Public Relations in the BDF, writes about an overall security posture, the significance and implications of the country's defence day including the importance ascribed to it in most countries.

No doubt armies have become some of the most crucial institutions of national life. The BDF was formed by the Botswana Government as a result of aggressive acts in the form of kidnappings, arson and harassment of Botswana living along the Botswana/Rhodesia border (Zimbabwe) carried out by the then rebel troops of the White Ian Smith minority Government.

Botswana with a small budget had tremendous financial strains to cover defence expenses and had not had an army ever for 10 years of her independence. Because of the realisation that external threat can have grave repercussions on internal political, social, economic stability and even jeopardise a country's independence if the citizenry live in an atmosphere of tension - not in the interests of peaceful development - it was time Botswana had an army to defend her vital national interests.

Tensions and problems have always existed between countries. And nations need their own armies to guard their territorial integrity and

sovereignty including the traditional non-alignment if they (countries) have to exist without fear of external influence dictation. Botswana could no longer afford to live in fear of unchallenged aggression and expect to survive at the mercy of powerful aggressors whose strategy is to destabilise progressive states like Botswana who are committed to solving the regional political turmoil in Southern Africa.

It is with relief, reports BDF High Command officials to say that our force's under strength compared to neighbouring countries armies has not deterred BDF from maintaining an efficient fighting force at a high pitch in mounting defensive operations at trivial times.

BDF has performed well in operations with a formidable fire power and strike capability that has always shocked aggressors.

The internal situation today is characterised by a steady growth of a defence force which can be relied upon to provide sound security along our borders.

Some powerful neighbouring

state's rapid growth of military strength and acquisition of sophisticated military hardware has become the order of the day with a defence budget amounting to P1 billion plus. Against such a budget, BDF's operation are on the minimal of all defence budgets of countries bordering Botswana. But national servicemen have since its very beginning calculated its successes on high morale, professional competence, patronage, good discipline and courage to use the limited available resources the nation has provided for its security expenditure as other countries bolster their military spending to expand their armed forces and equipping them with the most deadly war machines.

The celebration of the BDF day should be seen by Botswana according to senior military officials as a day on which BDF troops are taking another oath of allegiance to pledge themselves to the national service with complete disregard to their valuable lives as they expose themselves to the hazardous nature of soldiering as a career.

If for some reason some people wonder what the procession of troops marching in different uniforms and convey of different military trucks signifies, it is in short, a display of the Force - the country's might to withstand its national status.

Army days are also celebrated to instill confidence in the public and Government so that people are reassured by soldiers' exhibition that national forces will be able to defend the country against an external threat.

On BDF day, like that of other armies of the world, presentation of swords will be made. His Excellency President Q.K.J. Masire, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in Botswana will present Distinguished Service Order (DSO) medals to six commissioned officers and six Long Service Order (LSO) medals to members of the other ranks who happen to be all Warrant Officers.

A defence spokesman has clarified that officers who will be

medal recipients have completed more than 20 years continuous service in the Force bearing in mind their previous service in the Botswana Police which is considered in determining officers' length of service. Warrant Officers have had no less than 15 years spell in service. The President's presentation of medals will be a laudable recognition of their good service with creditable conduct.

The National Defence Force day is a time Botswana, like Minister Daniel Kwekgwe recently said in Parliament, can remember soldiers and assess their personal sense of security as a people.

Despite budgetary constraints on the one hand and the smallness of the force, vigorous training programmes are given a priority to keep troops abreast of the latest technical concepts of modern warfare including the acquiring of the latest know-how in the use of sophisticated weaponry.

#### Fourth Anniversary

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

THE BOTSWANA Defence Force Day, on Saturday came and passed with fascinating displays which ranged from simple soldier marching to the blasting artillery gun drill.

The Day was the marking of the fourth year of the Botswana Defence Force. The BDF was formed hurriedly, four years ago amid artillery bombardment from the then Rhodesia under Ian Smith.

At that fledgling stage the army was braced, and indeed managed to repel the rebel aggressions which perpetrated direct abduction of innocent Botswana, arson and wanton killings along our border with the Smith-ruled Rhodesia.

The moving and colourful display on Saturday started at the Gaborone Secondary School

sports ground with soldiers marching along Botswana Road, Queens Road and up to the National Stadium which was the arena of the main activities.

At the National Stadium the activities were kicked-off by the inspection of the guard of honour.

Then followed the awarding of medals by the President. Medals



for distinguished service for officers who had worked over 20 years went to the Commander of the BDF Major General Mompoti Meralhe BPM, FOM, DSO, Colonel Pule Matsung FOM, DSO, Lt Colonel Reikanele Mpaia, Major L. Masore DSO, Major B.M. Maseu BPM, FOM, DSO and Lt Owen Seisa.

Six warrant officers were also awarded medals for long service with good conduct. These warrant officers or sergeant majors had served for over 15 years. These were Mande Matsi, Petrus Nyoni, Alford Dube, M. Kabadireng, S. Tsheto and B. Motaum.

One may wonder BDF has been in existence for four years but some of its officers have served for over 20 years. The founder of our Defence Force was formed by the personnel who served in the police, police mobile unit and some security organs which evolved before Botswana was born.

The other displays of the day included band display, stunt drill, mass parade, bicycle competition, karate demonstration and drive past by motorcade and fly past.

The Day's activities were witnessed by cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and members of the public.

CSO: 4420

# OPENING OF SECOND COAL MINE ANNOUNCED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

**THE MINISTER** of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr. Gaseitse Chiepe has announced the opening of the second coal mine in Botswana.

Addressing a special Central District council meeting in Palapye, last Friday the Minister said the new coal mine will be opened along the Serowe/Palapye road in the first half of the 1990 decade.

Dr Chiepe who is currently touring her Serowe South constituency had been invited to brief the Council on the prospects and programme of the mine sector.

She disclosed that government plans are at an advanced stage to provide coal energy to reduce dependence on oil energy.

The Minister told the meeting that Botswana cannot afford to spend on ever increasing oil prices imposed by the oil producing countries - OPEC.

However the Minister, warned it will take time before government can decide to produce oil from coal because it is an expensive project to embark on.

The Minister has also revealed that a market has been found already in Europe for coal export late in 1990s. The coal mine is expected to provide 5.10 million tons of high standard coal a year.

On other mine programmes Dr Chiepe revealed that government has already started work in

the Central District on a national power plant to supply electricity to the industrial and the semi-urban areas in the northern part of the country.

According to the Minister the government has taken the necessary precautions to control pollution in deciding a new mine area to avoid mistakes in the old mining towns.

She also disclosed that underground water prospects in the Serowe area were being explored in preparation for the future mining area.

The future settlement is expected to accommodate about 8000 people working in the mine.

Commenting on the Minister's speech, councillors requested the Central Government to make effective laws and regulations to ensure good public relations and localisation programmes in the mining sector.

They expressed dismay that government had always ignored complaints of young Botswana working in the mines. The Land

Board Administration was also advised to allocate land properly so as to avoid social and industrial development conflicts in the country.

The councillors have however praised the Central Government through the Minister for "the renewal of the consultation policy by the government with the local government on national matters."

The Trading and Licence act was not discussed because officials from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry did not attend the meeting.

The Acting Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Director of Wild Life and Tourism were invited to the meeting in order to discuss the government policy on the hunting license system.

Also to be discussed were Wild Life and Tourism in general.

However a resolution allowing the council administration to submit a proposal to the government was made.

# SHORTAGE OF COMMODITIES CAUSES PANIC IN GABORONE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Keboeletse Nkarabang]

[Text]

THE APPARENT shortage of rail trucks between South Africa and Zimbabwe has placed Botswana traders in an unprecedented amount of panic.

A survey conducted by BOPA yesterday with different wholesalers and retailers indicated that there are shortages and that there was not a single box of matches to be found in any shop in Gaborone.

The wholesalers indicated also that unless there was a sudden turn of events, sooner or later there would be crisis in supply of commodities such as tomato source, salt, holsum fat, cooking oils.

The shortages have been attributed by various wholesalers and retailers to "an embargo at all."

"There was an embargo from February 6, this year and it was lifted on March 6," said Mr W. D. Raley, Goods Supervisor for the National Railways of Zimbabwe in Gaborone.

He explained, that what was there was the restriction on some kind of rail trucks by the South African railways authorities.

He said that because of what he called "bulk movement of maize in that country" a restriction had to be placed on some four to five types of rail trucks to be devoted for conveying maize in South Africa.

But, he explained, "suppliers in South Africa have to do one thing, that is they should book trucks from the station master when ever they wish to rail goods to Botswana or any country serviced by the South Africa to Zimbabwe railway."

Mr Raley further explained that the railways were doing everything to avail trucks to members of the public and they would always do so only if the trucks were used fully.

He alleged that some traders hold trucks for up to 20 days without off-loading them. He said despite the fact that the National Railways of Zimbabwe imposes a double rate charge on delayed trucks, some trucks still delay for up to 20 days. This, he explained, was a result of the fact that some senders, especially in South Africa, and not Zimbabwe, send goods without accompanying customs clearance documents.

The high demand for trucks, according to Mr Raley will be eased if members of the public will release trucks quickly.

Manager of the Botswana Grain and Milling Wholesale, Mr W. J.

Counihan has explained: "The situation is very serious, the way I see it."

He said his company was transporting goods by road from South Africa to Botswana, "but road transport is very expensive." This, he said was likely to affect their prices. "It will also affect our gross profits and loss, and we will not have enough money to pay our employees ultimately," he said.

He said the situation was more serious now, because suppliers in South Africa had to book for rail trucks two weeks in advance unlike in the past when trucks could be got in one day.

He told BOPA "At the moment I do not have in stock, matches, tomato source, salt, holsum-fat and cooking oils."

He declared with apparent disgust, "We have been promised by our suppliers in South Africa

to send in the commodities soon as they could get rail trucks, but there is no guarantee that they would ever get them."

"We send telexes every hour of the day to that country trying to enquire about the supplies," he said.

Although Mr Raley maintained that the embargo had been imposed for only one month - February 6 to March 6, businessmen in Gaborone argue that it has been there for three months.

They contend the embargo is still on, and they asserted: "The South African press still carry articles on the embargo."

According to recent write-ups about the embargo, it had to be introduced because of "heavy increase in tonnage standing on the National Railways of Zimbabwe and South African Railway lines."

It was reported that there had been a considerable increase in imports from and through South Africa for the three countries - Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe which included large quantities of fertilizers which over-rode the railway's capacity.

A spokesman of the National Railways of Zimbabwe was quoted by the Chronicle as having said "The capacity of the NZR was seriously impaired by a shortage of locomotives and shortage of artisans to repair them."

## BRIEFS

**WOMEN SOLDIERS**--Women may become regular soldiers in Botswana. Gone will be the chauvenistic attitude that 'Mosadi tshwene o jewa mabogo'--that a woman is only good for housework--when current proposals from the Botswana Defence Force come to fruition. The Commander of the (BDF) Botswana Defence Force, Major General Mompoti Merafhe says he is "not opposed" to the idea of women joining the BDF. In fact, he is keen to see the Botswana army playing a much more active part in the country's affairs, especially in such roles as the implementation of development projects in the rural areas. The possibility of Botswana introducing women in the BDF was one of several issues Major General Merafhe discussed during 'Face-the-Press' session with journalists of the Information and Broadcasting Services. The forty-five minute interview on the theme 'The Role of the Army in Botswana Society' was broadcast this Sunday immediately after the lunch-time news bulletin. BOPA [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 81 p 1]

**WORKERS VISIT HOMELAND**--More than three thousand holiday-makers mostly Batswana working in South Africa, crossed into the country at Pioneer Border Gate a few kilometres east of Lobatse over the Easter weekend. Less than a thousand people from Botswana crossed into S.A. through the same gate to spend their Easter weekend there. According to an Immigration Officer at Pioneer Border gate, a few Batswana arrived back home reporting that their passports were lost. He said that they would issue fresh travel documents to those affected before they return south. The Immigration Officer also told BOPA that some visitors caused minor incidents at the gate with the result that police were called in to control the situation. To cope up with large numbers of arrivals, the staff at the Pioneer Border gate has been increased. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 81 p 1]

**PRICE OF PETROLEUM**--The Minister of Commerce and Industry has announced fresh price increases for petroleum goods, with effect from yesterday. The increases were published in the Government Extra-Ordinary Gazette of April 1, 1981. According to an official in the Ministry, Mr O. Ngwato, the price increases are due to a rise in transport costs because South African Railways has raised their tariffs. Diesel got the biggest increase of 4,5 thebe per litre, paraffin and power paraffin an increase of 3,3 thebe and petrol the lowest of all with 2,6 thebe per litre. There have been three or four price increases in the past year for petroleum goods and the last increase was a 5 percent increase. Although in South Africa the speed limit on the freeways have been raised from 90 to 100 kilometres an hour, a spokesman for the Traffic Department at Central Police station in Gaborone said they have no plans to follow suit. BOPA [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 81 p 1]

CHAD

BRIEFS

EDF GRANT--The European Development Fund has given Chad an emergency grant of 150 million CFA francs (3 million FR). Of that amount, 120 million CFA francs will be used to repair a 60 ton ferry to ensure transportation on the Chari River (border between Chad and Cameroon) and to purchase equipment for the Ndjamena powerhouse which supplies the town with drinking water. Thirty million francs will also be used to improve the sanitary equipment in the Chadian capital. [Excerpts] [AB100720 Paris AFP in French 0944 GMT 6 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1179

BRIEFS

FRENCH GRANT--Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, France and the Congo this morning signed three conventions under which France will furnish the Congo with a non-repayable loan of 350 billion CFA francs. The money will be used to implement an agro-industrial project, the preliminary studies for the construction of a road and for medical technical assistance. [AB261109 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 21 Apr 81]

FRENCH AID--France and the Congo this morning signed two cooperation agreements at the Ministry of Cooperation. The first is a nonrefundable grant of (? 6 million) CFA francs for the maintenance, development and distribution of electricity within the Brazzaville-Pointe Noire area. The second, for 125 million CFA francs, covers a number of projects in the mining sector. [Summary] [AB261109 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Apr 81]

CSO: 4400/1179



CLAUDE CHEYSSON VISIT, COMMENTS REPORTED

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 9 Apr 81 p 5

[Report: "Claude Cheysson in Djibouti..."]

[Text] "The European Community unreservedly supports the peace efforts of President Gouled." This was the core of the message delivered by Claude Cheysson who passed through Djibouti several days ago. Naturally, the European commissioner in charge of development had more to say, for which reason we asked him for an interview. Following are excerpts of his most important statements.

To begin with, at our request Cheysson explained the reasons for his trip to Djibouti and, to the extent to which this was possible, the content of his talk with the chief of state.

The president of the Republic was kind enough to get in touch with me during his latest trip to Europe and to invite me to Djibouti.

Naturally, we discussed relations between the Republic of Djibouti and the European Community, particularly concerning the projects we intend to finance.

I also specified the extent of our possibilities in terms of food supplies or unpredictable disaster, such as the rains which have ravaged some districts in Djibouti. A decision was made yesterday on this subject, and 12 million Djibouti francs will be sent to Djibouti. However, this was not the purpose of my trip.

I also came here to ask President Gouled his views on bringing peace in the Horn of Africa.

As the president stated, any development project in the area would be meaningless without peace. As long as there is no peace one may fear that the population will suffer, that they will be refugees, and that hundreds of thousands of people in this area, in Somalia, in Ethiopia, and even in Djibouti will find it impossible to think of the future. On the human level, this is intolerable. It is intolerable to offer a family the future of living as refugees in a camp as its sole opportunity. Everything depends on peace. Therefore, how could we have peace in the next few months? It is above all for the sake of answering this question as soon as possible that I was quite impatient to come to Djibouti.

## The President's Appeal

Last August the President launched an appeal to all countries in the area. I believe that he will inform you of the new ideas after completing his tour of the area. Meanwhile, he has seen his brothers in Ethiopia and Kenya. I have heard that he intended to visit Somalia and the Sudan. This will give him an overall view of the problem.

I would like to assure you that as far as the European Community is concerned, any means which could be used will be in support of what the countries themselves can do. I do emphasize support, for peace can be the result only of contacts and discussions and negotiations among the countries themselves, without intermediaries, and on their own initiative. As foreigners we can only provide support. This support could be quite specific. I think, for example, that the international community should assume full responsibility in dealing with refugees. There are from one to 1.5 million people living in camps. They must be given a future. Above all, development programs must be initiated as part of the programs for the development of some parts of the area, regardless of national borders.

That is why, in my view, we could try to support the peace efforts of President Houphouët and help to save human lives.

[Question] What kind of relations exist between the EEC and the countries in this area, and how is the Europe of the Ten to take part in their development?

[Answer] The EEC maintains normal relations with all countries in the area in accordance with the Lomé Convention. As you know, the Lomé Convention is a contract initialed between the EEC and the Third World countries. It is this same contract which links us with Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya and Djibouti. Therefore, we are maintaining good relations with all these countries, including relations on the level of heads of state.

In Djibouti itself, within the framework of the convention which was held recently, we have a program of grants totaling 900 million Djibouti francs. Other means have been used as well, particularly aid in food on various occasions, totaling more than one billion Djibouti francs. Furthermore, when you were experiencing difficulties we helped through STABEX, i.e., by compensating you for your poor crops for three consecutive years, which led to a decline in your sales. This aid totaled 600 million.

Furthermore, on several occasions we came to the aid of refugees either with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or acting directly with the individual governments. This aid totaled about 400 million. You also know that the European Investment Bank has financed the building of the Tadjourah power plant and I hope that it will also finance the Djibouti power plant.

## A Total of Almost Four Billion

Therefore, the sum total of what has been accomplished in Djibouti under the Lome I agreement, totaled 3.5-4 billion Djibouti francs. This is not an enormous amount of money, but nor is it insignificant, for everything started with the 900 million Djibouti francs granted by the European Development Fund.

Under the provisions of Lome II, a new convention which was enacted on 1 January, the starting point is higher: we are starting with 1.2 billion Djibouti francs. These are grants appropriated for Djibouti for implementation of national projects. Added to this will be regional projects, loans made by the European Investment Bank, food contributions and all other activities I mentioned. We would like to see that everything accomplished under Lome I be particularly developed under Lome II, especially on the regional level.

## The Railroad

Under Lome I the biggest project was a grant of 2-3 billion francs for the railroad. So far, we have been unable to implement this project because of the unclear railroad statutes. The president assured me that he had reached an agreement with the Ethiopian authorities concerning the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railroad. Therefore, the 2.4 billion Djibouti francs will be unfrozen for the initiation of a certain number of projects aimed at improving the condition of the railroad.

## Contacts with the Northern Part of Somalia

We equally intend to help establish a direct contact between Djibouti and the northern part of Somalia. A study was conducted and the final decisions will be made, I believe, when your president visits Mogadiscio. This will make it possible to undertake the project. The road will be some 40 km long in the Republic of Djibouti, to its border, and will continue way into Somalian territory.

Roughly, this is the status of our relations with the Republic of Djibouti.

## A Contract Without Exceptions

The European Community has a contract with all countries in this area and with a certain number of African countries. There are no exclusive clauses in this contract. In other words, in all cases we would be very happy to work with other parties. Djibouti has friends who have helped you: Arabs, Europeans, Americans and Canadians, and international organizations. You can always ask us to participate in any project, whether with Saudi Arabians, Canadians, Kuwaitis, or the French.

Currently, we are pleased to note that we are working jointly with other friends of Djibouti. For example, at the hospital, to which we have delivered some items and construction elements, we are working jointly with Saudi Arabia and France. We have worked on improving sanitation in the city of Djibouti with the African Development Bank. At the port, following the study we made and after we undertook to finance a refrigeration system, we are working with Kuwait, the FRG, Saudi Arabia and the African Development Bank. In any case, we shall always be ready to work with your friends. Our work partners are chosen not by us but by yourselves.

## DJIBOUTI

### BRIEFS

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION--**Djibouti, 5 May (AFP)--President Hassan Gouled announced today that Djibouti would on June 12 hold its first presidential election by popular vote in the four years the small east African state has been independent. Djibouti, a former French colony, remains important to France as a base for navy ships patrolling the Indian Ocean. Several thousand French troops, including foreign legionnaires, are also posted here. Mr Gouled's announcement followed the passage by the National Assembly on February 10 of an electoral law under which the president is to be chosen by universal suffrage. Mr Gouled, leader of the ruling African People's League for Independence, was chosen as president by the first National Assembly on June 24, 1977, three days before the territory became independent. [Excerpt] [NC051911 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 5 May 81]

**DJIBOUTI JOINS MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE--**Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA)--Djibouti was included in the joint ministerial committee between Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia as a fourth part. Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia accepted the embodiment of Djibouti in response to its desire in this regard. Djibouti would take part in the forthcoming meeting of the ministerial committee scheduled for next month in Khartoum. [Text] [JN121901 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 12 May 81]

**IDB AID FOR ENERGY RESOURCES--**On Tuesday afternoon 31 March the president of the republic El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon received the president of the Islamic Development Bank, M. Ahmed Mohamed Ali, who made an official visit from 29 March to 1 April at the invitation of the Djibouti Government. M. Ahmed Mohamed Ali, who was also received Monday by Prime Minister M. Barkat Gourad Hamadou, had several conversations and working meetings with Djibouti officials during his visit to clarify submitted projects and financing by the Republic of Djibouti to the Islamic Development Bank. The main transactions concern the expansion of the electric plant in view of developing energy resources and the expansion of the Djibouti airport. To alleviate our payment balance, and in the domain of foreign trade, the Islamic Bank agreed in principal to finance our purchases of oil products with 9 months' deferral. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 2 Apr 81 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4400/1062

FRENCH DAILY REMARKS ON DIFFICULTIES OF GHANAIAN PRESS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 5 May 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Accra--The Ghanaian press, one of the oldest and liveliest in the African continent, is the victim of the country's economic difficulties. It is a question of total material scarcity.

Even typewriter ribbons are lacking. No paper is actually able to satisfy the public because paper is a hard-to-find commodity.

The newspaper GHANAIAN TIMES, one of Accra's two dailies, which had a circulation of 150,000 to 190,000 in the seventies, has dropped to only 3,000. As for the DAILY GRAPHIC, its circulation went from 200,000 to barely 20,000.

Never has the press situation been so bad in Ghana, journalists of both newspapers affirm. The GHANAIAN TIMES, for instance, is no longer sold outside the capital. Even in Accra, it cannot be bought from street vendors, being sent only to subscribers. Two other papers, the independent EVENING NEWS and the weekly SPECTATOR, owned by the government, have purely and simply stopped publication because of lack of paper. However, Ghanaian newspapers continue to struggle despite constant supply problems. Spare parts for printing machinery are perpetually in short supply.

The editors are all unanimous: the miserable fate of the press does not serve democracy well. One must not forget that despite the fact that both the GHANAIAN TIMES and the DAILY GRAPHIC are state-owned, they are free to criticize the government, a rare occurrence in an African country.

After the return to civilian government in Ghana, a press commission was established. Its role is to guarantee the freedom of the press. Ghana is the only Western African country with such an organism.

CSO: 4400/1180



## BRIEFS

PAPER PRODUCTS FACTORY--A C/20m. paper factory is to be commissioned to produce toilet rolls and other allied products at Tema next month. Its initial production capacity is estimated at seven tons per day, that is between 60,000 and 80,000 pieces daily, which will be increased to an annual target of over 2,100 tons. Apart from caustic soda, which the company would need an import licence to order, all the other basic materials would be obtained locally. Raw materials used by the factory include baggasse a waste product from sugar cane, tall or elephant grass, rice straw, waste paper and disposable wood products. Apart from toilet rolls, the company will also manufacture paper napkins, tissue papers writing papers, duplicating papers and stationery needed by government and quasi-government organisations. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Apr 81 p 949]

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT SEEN--A recent London seminar organised by the Africa Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce was clearly optimistic about Ghana's economic recovery. "Getting Going in Ghana" was the theme of the seminar, which was attended by representatives from the Bank of England, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ghana High Commission in London and the GNTC. In his contribution, the Bank of England representative took it as indication that the economic slump has been checked, that the rate of inflation, running at more than 100 per cent eighteen months ago, had been brought down to about 25 per cent. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Apr 81 p 949]

SEAMEN'S UNION LEADERSHIP STRUGGLE--A furore has broken out over the leadership of the National Union of Seamen, which is one of the 17 unions of the Trades Union Congress. A few days ago a group of State Fishing Corporation Workers, having met to install a new national chairman and general secretary, stormed the offices of the union and ransacked the building. The TUC has requested that the management of the State Fishing Corporation acknowledge Mr A. K. Tevie, General Secretary of the National Union, as its official representative. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Apr 81 p 949]

CSO: 4420/1041



KENYA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT USING 'DICTATORIAL PRACTICES'--The DAILY SKETCH in its editorial, criticizes President Arap Moi of Kenya for what it described as his dictatorial practices. The paper cites as examples his arrest of striking doctors, the abolition of private practice by state-employed doctors and the refusal to allow the country's former vice president, Mr Oginga Odinga, to contest election into parliament. The SKETCH bellows, however, that no government can successfully rule its people through the use of brutal force. [Excerpt] (AD 151558 Lagos International Service in English 1110 GMT 17 May 81).

LSHV 4429/1044

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

MINISTER DENIES RESIGNATION RUMOR--The minister of justice, Mr Chea Cheapoo, has denied rumors that he has resigned or he intends to resign as justice minister in the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government. According to a police information bill, the justice minister yesterday told a meeting of top officials of the national police that he has pledged to defend the revolution following his appointment as the first justice minister in the PRC government. He said, therefore, it was not necessary for him to resign his post. He said to do so will make the people laugh or disregard the PRC government. [Text] [AB150730 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 15 May 81]

SOLDIERS WITHDRAWN FROM MINISTERS--Head of State M. Sgt Samuel Doe, has directed authorities of Free Port of Monrovia not to permit any truck to leave the port after 6 p.m. He said the move was intended to ensure that goods from the port were not taken to unknown destinations. The head of state gave the directive yesterday at a 4-hour joint meeting of a cabinet and People's Redemption Council (PRC) members, during which decisions affecting government ministries and agencies in the country were discussed. Sergeant Doe also ordered that no (?rank or military officer) should leave this country. Meanwhile, soldiers not assigned to Monrovia have been ordered to return to their barracks or be arrested and persecuted. He also ordered that soldiers assigned to cabinet ministers and directors should be withdrawn immediately. [Text] [AB120747 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 12 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1046

MALAWI

#### BRIEFS

**SOUTH AFRICAN GRAIN SILO**--Construction work on Africa's biggest grain silo, having a capacity of 180,000 tons, is nearing completion in Lilongwe, Malawi. The chief contractor of the 13 million rand project is CMGM Glybeton and Montaniebou, a branch of the Group Five Engineering. The silo complex, which includes 36 large storage bins, 12 smaller ones and two control towers, is expected to be completed at the end of the year, 4 months ahead of schedule. About 28,000 cubic meters of concrete and 1,000 reinforcing steel rods are being used in the construction. The maximum loading rate will be 600 tons per hour. Glybeton builds an average of 12 silos per year (about 50 percent of market share) and most of them are being built in South Africa for the Department of Agriculture and for grain cooperatives. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Apr 81 p 8] 7964

CSO: 4408/54

## FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF PROBLEMS URGED ON OFFICIALS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] The lack of knowledge of their own work sectors exhibited at times by certain officials--even up to the ministerial level--is notorious. One can often reach the conclusion that these officials have a distorted view of reality and of existing problems because, in gathering information to render an account to the president of the republic, they base themselves on their subordinates' reports, which are very often far removed from the actual situation.

It often happens that this lack of knowledge is translated into a kind of disinformation, resulting in serious errors which hamper the development of the national economy. This gives rise to a series of bottlenecks that could have been avoided in time if information had been honest and correct.

Situations of this type arise because these officials seldom leave their offices. In pleasant surroundings and comfortable armchairs, they gather the information from the reports submitted to them and repeat it mechanically, thus omitting distortions and casual or intentional errors and practicing lack of objectivity and poor analysis of problems.

To know reality, one must live through it. Practice is the best school and there is already proof that theoreticians are incapable of making a revolution, because they do not experience the problems of the people as their own, losing themselves in interminable discussions that end nowhere. Information is only acquired where the problems truly exist.

This is what we learned in 5 years of independence, mainly through the political and organizational offensive. If it had not taken place, everything in this country would have been wonderful, there would be no problems, there would only be happiness and well-being. At least, this is how the reports would have read.

Officials must get out, see with their own eyes, listen, think and discuss collectively to find solutions to the problems. To sit in their offices in their armchairs, with the air conditioning working without problems of gas or compressors is no way to achieve it.

CSO: 4401/263

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT RALLIES SEEN AS DANGEROUS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Excerpt] It seems like it was happening a long time ago, but many of us still remember the Portuguese Youth Organization, that nightmarish ideology of Salazar fascism, that collective arm extended in a fascist salute, that young section of the colonial cavern where darkness stupidly confronted the century of lights.

We remember that most of our young people marched on Saturday because they had to, they went to the parade on 10 June because they were made to go, because if they did not, they could lose their entire school year...

Today, in Mozambique, we have the OJM, the Mozambican Youth Organization. It has a revolutionary program in its statutes and regulations. But [next two sentences illegible] it is not enough.

An organization is not revolutionary if its members are not revolutionary. The statutes of an organization do not determine its human element. We can include the mention of a "socialist revolution" in its statutes, but the organization will not be socialist if its members are not socialist. Let us not forget that in the world today, there are communist parties whose communist elements are little more than the old and honorable beards of their oldest militants.

This is said in relation to an incident that recently took place in Maputo. An anti-apartheid rally of primary and secondary school students had been organized. It is good, it is useful and wonderful that we can organize a rally in Mozambique to express our disapproval of apartheid. Many useful, good and wonderful people died to make this possible. However, it is not good, it is not useful and it is not wonderful to compel young people to attend this rally. And this is what happened in many schools. Teachers were ordered to mark the absence of those who did not participate.

One does not have to be clairvoyant to know that the great majority of our youth is against apartheid. It is not necessary to be a psychologist to be aware that our youth--in the army, in the factories and schools--is the fuel in the great southern oven where Mr Botha's regime is being consumed. Why, then, should the young people be made to attend the rally? It is a futile, dangerous and counter-productive act.

In sum, a rally of 3,000 young people freely and willingly present is worth more than a rally attended by 20,000 who are there simply because "otherwise..."

How will the OJM become revolutionary? This is our concern, because the OJM is ours, it is an integral part of our collective body of socialism being built.

It is not up to this newsman in such a limited space to say what the OJM must or must not do. We simply have the right to raise our voice in reminding the people that the water that forms the sea had been a river before. Let us organize many more obligatory rallies, and soon enough, instead of a youth-ocean, we shall have a youth-swamp where the number of young people, no matter how huge, will only mean that mediocrity has been institutionalized in huge proportions.

The socialist revolution is a tough process. It is tough, difficult, slow and very long, and it often leaves behind many an ulceration.

But to be a revolutionary is the sole passport to freedom, the only way to learn to be independent. This slowly acquired freedom is worth much more than the false comfort of witnessing a large herd of young people applauding just ideas. Socialism is the death of the herd and the birth of consciousness, the birth of free men members of a society at long last humanized.

CSO: 4401/263



## OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST SUPPORT OF ARMED BANDS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 2 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Chimoio--In a May Day speech to thousands of workers, the governor of Manica province, Manuel Antonio, stated that a determining factor in neutralizing the armed criminal bands operating in the provinces of Manica and Sofala is their identification by the people themselves.

Manuel Antonio stressed that these bands have survived because they have found refuge and hiding places and have received, directly or indirectly, the conscious or unintentional support of some elements of the population.

Manuel Antonio called these provocateurs and enemies of the people the impure rejects of the revolution, the renegades, those dissatisfied with popular democracy; in sum, the enemies of the people who hate the important gains achieved at the cost of the blood of the heroes of our homeland, both dead and alive.

The governor of Manica cited the case of some of these elements who have helped the bandits by pinpointing the positions of our armed forces and our people's militia. He also pointed out that these criminals have very little time left; their end is near because the people are reinforcing the organs of power, vigilance has increased and our power is assuming gigantic proportions.

This rally was the culminating point of the festivities for the International Day of the Workers. The messages read in the course of the celebration by the workers and internationalist cooperants serving in this province saluted effusively the passing of May Day.

CSO: 4401/263

## ACCEPTANCE OF HONEST CRITICISM URGED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 20 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Fair criticism does not destroy: it builds up. Criticism is a precious support of life, it is a weapon that transforms, repairs and sharpens.

Criticism hurts, it is the scalpel that penetrates the wound and at the same time cleans, eliminates harmful substances and prevents contamination.

FRELIMO uses criticism and self-criticism as fundamental principles of its activities; they are an integral part of each of its members' lives. If criticism is one of the principles of the party, then it is because the party views it as a necessary process, a purifying process that kills the negative and fosters the positive.

In many sectors today where criticism is practiced, its authors--who in most cases have the best intentions--are resented. They are viewed as "dangerous elements" who must be kept in check. Why?

Because in general, those sectors, structures or people that are being criticized have an erroneous concept of criticism and consider it an act of destruction and persecution. Their pride is wounded when errors, shortcomings of difficulties are pointed out.

If at times criticism is practiced dishonestly and with obscure aims, in most cases its goal is to help in overcoming difficulties and correcting errors. This type of criticism is based on a concrete and objective analysis of each situation, it is practiced with a deep knowledge of reasons and after all the pros and cons of the situation have been reviewed.

Whoever fears criticism, whoever reacts negatively to this truly revolutionary act either has no understanding of the important help that is being offered or does not share the same trench in the struggle.

Criticism should be avoided, because it takes place when there are errors, when shortcomings are detected and when things are not in order. But if errors exist, criticism must be practiced, it must not be accepted as an "act of contrition"; it should be faced with conscientiousness and a sense of responsibility so that errors and shortcomings are not repeated in the future.

Comrades, friends, colleagues can be criticized, even those people who identify themselves with the revolutionary process and the people's interests can be criticized. Because those who hold views contrary to the revolution and the interests of the people are not criticized, they are exposed and neutralized. The enemy is not criticized: the enemy is fought.

CSO: 4401/263

## BRIEFS

**BRAZILIAN CP MAY DAY MESSAGE**--On the occasion of the celebration of May Day, the representative of the Brazilian Communist Party in Mozambique addressed a message to the directorate of the FRELIMO Party, saluting Mozambican workers and wishing them "success in carrying out their revolutionary tasks." Noting that the consolidation of revolutionary gains in each country has a world impact and becomes the gain of all of humanity, the message stresses that the participation of Brazilian communist cooperants in the People's Republic of Mozambique in the May Day celebrations has assumed a character of special firmness of principles, at the time when the minority regime of South Africa is attacking Mozambique, because the defense of socialism is the internationalist duty of all communists. The message goes on to say that in Brazil, on the occasion of May Day, the democratic forces demanded from the dictatorship the release of trade union leaders condemned by a military court under the pretext that they incited the workers of Sao Paulo to strike. "Luis Inacio da Silva 'Lula' and 12 of his comrades represent the democratic and patriotic feelings of our entire population. Their release will be a victory of the people and an important step in the campaign for the revocation of fascist laws in Brazil," the message adds. [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 May 81 0 1]

**CONGRATULATIONS TO HONECKER**--The president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel, addressed a congratulatory message to his counterpart in the GDR, Erich Honecker, on the occasion of his reelection to the position of secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. This is the text of the message: "We received the news of your reelection as secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany with deep emotion. By entrusting the continued leadership of the party to an exemplary communist, a firm and decisive fighter in the construction of socialism, an intransigent defender of peace and international solidarity, the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party has ensured the continuation of a firm orientation on the road to the consolidation of an advanced socialist society and the construction of communism. Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, because of the decisive role you played in strengthening relations between our two countries, your reelection constitutes for us a motive of immense happiness and assumes special significance. The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and I, personally, address to you our warmest congratulations." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 81 p 1]

DANISH DROUGHT DONATIONS--A check for 132,000 meticals was contributed by Danish organizations--namely the World University Service and the Denmark-Mozambique Solidarity Association--to relieve the effects of the drought. The donation was handed to a FRELIMO Party delegation which recently visited the Netherlands [as published] to participate in the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Southern Africa Committee. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 May 81 p 1]

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--A meeting of the energy and industry subcommission of the Mixed Mozambique-Bulgaria Commission is being held in Maputo. Delegations from the two countries are participating in the meeting, with the Bulgarian side headed by Jordan Izvetanov, deputy minister of industry and machinery, and the Mozambican by our deputy national director of the department of economy of the Ministry of Energy and Industry, Inocencio Matavele. The meeting opened on 2 May and will end tomorrow. Besides analyzing past cooperation between the two countries in this area, a new program of action will be established for next year. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 May 81 p 4]

WORKERS' MOBILIZATION--The provincial committee of the party in the Province of Sofala met to analyze the role of the FRELIMO Party in guiding the mass of workers in the tasks of implementing and possibly exceeding the goals set by the 1981 State Central Plan. A detailed analysis showed that the absence of an efficient and steady mobilization program resulted in the poor implementation of the FRELIMO directives. During the closing session, Maj Gen Mario Matsinhe stressed the urgent need to update the party apparatus through the solid ideological training of its members to enable them to carry out efficiently all party tasks. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 May 81 p 1]

PEOPLE'S MILITIA TRAINING CENTER--Nampula--A training center for people's militia was recently inaugurated in Ribaue, in the Province of Nampula. Political-military training classes will be held for the population, for later enrollment in the vigilance groups. The ceremony was presided over by the provincial commandant of the peoples' militia and was attended by district officials. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 4]

INDIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The deputy secretary general for African affairs of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jagdish Hiremath, has been in Maputo since last Monday. During his stay in our country, this Indian official will meet with Mozambican authorities within the framework of the cooperation between the two countries. Hiremath will leave tomorrow. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 May 81 p 1]

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--A credit agreement was recently signed in Bucharest between our country and Romania to implement economic goals, the Romanian news agency has reported. According to this same source, the agreement was signed following talks between delegations of the two countries, which identified the possibilities for strengthening the existing relations of cooperation. Issues related with forestry activities and the development of agriculture were discussed during the talks. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 2 May 81 p 2]

STUDENT SELECTION REGULATIONS--During a visit to the Maputo Commercial School, the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, announced yesterday that a more rigorous selection of students that would continue their education at various levels will soon be effected. The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution specified that students with less than 12 points will attend intermediate courses and those with more than 14 will continue their studies at the university level. Samora Machel also noted that some students have between 1 and 5 points in Portuguese language and mathematics. He then appointed a commission to conduct clean-up and beautification operations at this educational institution, which presents a deplorable aspect of abandonment. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 29 Apr 81 p 1]

001 4401/267

SWAPO COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN 'BRUTALITY' TO PRISONERS

LD081648 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, has issued a communique on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Cassinga massacre perpetrated by South Africa, condemning the continuous attacks on frontline countries, particularly Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

Recalling that 3 years have elapsed since that barbarous aggression on a refugee camp during which over 600 people, mainly women and children, died, SWAPO condemned the brutality of the Pretoria authorities against the Cassinga prisoners and others who are now incarcerated in South African jails.

SWAPO has appealed to the Pretoria authorities to allow the International Red Cross to visit those prisoners, in Namibia and South Africa, so that it may assess their condition. Having called for an immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners, SWAPO appealed to the international community to protest against the illegal condemnation to death of (Mark Kapepa). [Words indistinct] racist tribunal on 3 October, last year, and now serving a 10-year jail sentence for aiding SWAPO, [words indistinct].

In the communique, SWAPO expressed its determination to carry on the armed struggle until the total liberation of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the Pretoria racist regime.

CSO: 4401/265



## NAMIBIA

### BRIEFS

TERRORISTS SHOT--Security forces in South-West Africa shot seven terrorists during the weekend in a series of small skirmishes in Ovambo. One suspected terrorist was wounded and arrested in an incident near Rundu in Ovambo. The second in command of the South-West Africa territory force, Brig (Willy Meyer) said in Windhoek that two Russian-made landmines were detonated by cattle and two were lifted by the security forces in Central Ovambo. [Text] [LD111242 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 May 81]

PEOPLE KIDNAPPED--Twenty-nine Ovambo civilians have been abducted by armed SWAPO terrorists near the Angolan border. This has been announced by the second-in-command of the South-West African territory forces, Brig Willie Meyer. He said the group of about 20 terrorists had taken the civilians across the Angolan border from a point about eight kilometers northeast of (Ikolongo). The terrorists also took between 80 and 100 head of cattle. [Text] [LD120548 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 12 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1045

NIGER

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE STATEMENT--Niamey, 16 May (AFP)--President Seyni Kountche returned to Niamey on Friday evening at the end of a 48-hour visit to the Ivory Coast and Benin where he successively met Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Mathieu Kerekou. In a statement to the press, President Kountche stated that his visit placed within the context of consultations and discussions between members of the Council of Entente. He also added that his talks with President Houphouet-Boigny centered particularly on economic problems. On his visit to Benin, Mr Kountche said it was aimed at strengthening the ties of good neighborliness between Benin and Niger. [Text] [AB160842 Paris AFP in French 0745 GMT 16 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1181

## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT REDUCTION SIGHT--Dakar, 8 May (AFP)--Senegalese planners want to cut imports by 1.6 percent a year for the next five years to help redress an unfavorable balance of trade. The recommendation comes in the 1981-85 draft economic plan that is to be submitted to the National Assembly of the West African state. Senegal's current trade deficit represents 16 percent of its exchanges, and the goal is to reduce that to 5 percent over the five-year period. And increase in exports is also to be sought. Planned investment for the period is 464,000 million CFA francs (1,450 million dollars). The economy is supposed to grow at an annual rate of 3.5 percent. The plan looks forward to revitalizing Senegal's economy, hard-hit by the cost of imported fuel and several years of drought, toward self-sufficiency in food production and toward the regional integration of national industry. [Text] (AFRICA Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 8 May 81)

1200 0420/1036

## PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, CAUSE SUPPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 4 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] When Israel launched a massive invasion of South Lebanon in April 1978, the objective was, in the words of Tel Aviv, to "finish the Palestinians once and for all."

Before this invasion, foreign powers, with Israel in the background, had ignited a savage civil war in 1975/76 that had left at least 15,000 dead and a callous destruction of property estimated at 100,000 million dollars.

Central to this war was clearly the liquidation of the Palestinian people. The densely populated Palestinian suburb of Tal Al-Zaatar in Beirut was almost wiped out as fascists allied to Tel Aviv besieged it to massacre the people.

Heroically

During the Israelis' massive invasion in 1978, the Palestinian people defended themselves heroically. What Tel Aviv considered would be a brief and decisive operation to "finish" the Palestinian people turned out to be a military debacle.

Even Israeli military commanders were surprised at the combat prowess of the Palestinian people and a cease-fire was worked out.

But typical of its aggressive character, Israel did not withdraw from South Lebanon until it had bolstered the right-wing militia of Major Saad Haddad, whom Tel Aviv considers an ally.

The Zionist government has since then refused to hand over the territory it had occupied in South Lebanon to either the Lebanese Government or to the UN peace keeping forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) because it wants to hold on to South Lebanon as prey in its wicked long-term design to liquidate the Palestinian people.

It is against this background that the current fighting in Lebanon and Israeli escalation of the war of aggression against the Palestinian people must be viewed.

very few people in the world have had to live for so long with blood-letting, near-permanent insecurity and as tragic a way of life as the Palestinian people and their allies and hosts, the Lebanese.

The Lebanese people are allied to the Palestinian people in the latter's just struggle to regain their homeland. Lebanon is, therefore, a frontline state and rearbase for the Palestinian freedom fighters. Confronting an arrogant and intransigent enemy has meant heroic sacrifices. Yet the valiant Lebanese people have persevered and together with the Palestinian people have made these sacrifices in the name of liberty and justice.

Those who scheme and conspire to destroy them are up against the will of history.

No one will destroy the Palestinian people and their allies and Palestine will never surrender.

(70) 5420

## NEW HANGARD FARM TO BEGIN PRODUCTION THIS YEAR

Victoria NATION in English 1 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] High above the coast at Ma Constance lies Hangard, a series of steep and thickly-wooded slopes and valleys little known to most of the public even on a small island like Mahe.

There, for the past eight months, workers of the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company have been hacking away at the bush and undergrowth, cultivating a nursery and stockpiling plants for a new farm that is gradually taking shape.

The scene is set for SADECO's latest attack on the economic and food dependence on foreign sources that could make a mockery of any people's true freedom.

Hangard, SADECO's fifth concern, is a 125-hectare property bought by Government in mid-1980 and stretching inland from the main road at Ma Constance, past the residential area opposite the FEBA transmitting station. It is served by about one-and-a-half kilometres of road which only reach the middle of the site.

Inspecting the new farm, SADECO managing director Maxime Delpech explained that extending the road up steep slopes into the area being prepared for planting is the major challenge at the moment.

Workers now have to walk long distances uphill carrying tools and such heavy produce as wood and cinnamon bales.

However, by following a river course, Mr Delpech is optimistic about holding down the cost of the road extension. SADECO hopes to open the farm, so essential for supplies and marketing, later this year.

Meanwhile, as well as clearing sites for planting various crops, ranging from rare spices to fruits, a nursery is producing material for large-scale planting in the near future and a few cattle are being reared to produce compost.

A rotovator will be dismantled and carried up to the planting areas but already a little cardamom spice, banana and cassava have been planted on a modest scale.



The farm will specialise in crops suited to the height and coolness of the hill-sides, such as coffee, cardamom, lettuce, cabbage, kohlrabi, avocado and lychee. Pineapples will be cultivated with canning in mind and Mr Delpech and farm manager Gustave Delpech are aiming for a total of 15,000 plants. Other crops will include sweet potatoes and yam. It is also intended to revive local ginger.

Starting with 2,000 plants, a hectare of coffee will be planted this year followed by a hectare next. As in the case of the extremely valuable cardamom, banana will be planted between the coffee bushes so as to get the utmost out of the available land.

In all, the farm expects to clear and prepare seven hectares this year, about five of which will be planted.

With other farms producing tea, vegetables, fruits and a variety of other crops, the battle for self-reliance is picking up speed.

END: 44.0

## PIONEERS TRAIN FOR LIBERATION DAY SPECIAL

Victoria NATION in English 5 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**Y**OUNG militants of the Pioneer movement are now in special training for a series of spectacular displays they will perform during the Liberation anniversary celebrations next month.

To allow them to concentrate on this work, a Pioneer Week that was to have started yesterday has been cancelled, though some of its activities will be held at a later date.

For some time Pioneers and Young Pioneers have been preparing a special week which would have brought together, for the first time since the movement was formed in 1977, hundreds of

young militants from all over Mahé, Praslin and La Digue.

However, explained Mr. Andrea Mounac, a senior instructor, it was later decided to perform the most important and striking of these activities on June 5th so as to add colour and youthful fervour to the revolutionary celebrations.

Mr. Mounac explained that another reason for cancelling the Pioneer Week was to prevent a duplication of its activities so soon afterwards.

Those activities that will not be done during the Liberation celebrations, such as community work, quiz competitions and so on, are being left until later, he added.

## HOSPITAL BENEFITS FROM SEYCHELLOIS-SWEDISH FRIENDSHIP

Victoria NATION in English 5 May 81 p 2

[Text]

**T**HE Swedish-Seychelles Friendship Association has begun to bear fruit with the news that two hospitals in Sweden have donated two respirators for Victoria Hospital.

The Chairman of the Association, who is also the Seychelles Consul in Sweden, Mr Bengt Sjoegren, said that the respirators are expected in Seychelles shortly along with two doctors, members of the Swedish branch.

"The respirators have been donated thanks to the efforts of two of our members, Mr Bangt Viterius, Director of the Ystad hospital in south Sweden and Mr Uno Gustaffson, a hospital technician," said the Consul.

The doctors are coming to

Seychelles in July to work at Victoria hospital for two years. One of them is a physiotherapist.

Mr Sjoegren said that the Swedish-Seychelles Association, launched in the presence of the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari last September, now counts 60 members "handpicked" from several professions including specialised fields in medicine, natural science and conservation.

"We attract for membership not only professionals but influential people who may be able to contribute something to the development of Seychelles," Mr Sjoegren said.

SAP

## MAJOR EFFORTS ON PRASLIN'S ROAD SYSTEM REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 7 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRASLIN is set to have good motorable roads when work is completed on improvements and new construction.

The Chateau Road that leads from the Baie Ste Anne jetty to Anse Marie Louise, passing near the Chateau de Feuilles, is being widened and stabilised while waiting for surfacing work to start on part of it.

The Anse Marie Louise Consolation road project, which will give a direct link between Baie Ste. Anne and Grand Anse, is the most difficult now being undertaken on the island.

Though work has started at both ends the road is meeting steep gradients and other natural obstacles.

Meanwhile, the 2.5 kilometre road which leads from the Mon Desir area of Anse Boudin up to the DVOR (aircraft navigational aid) station in the hills, has been completed with a bitumen surface.

Surfacing work on the Baie Ste. Anne road leading to the Anse La Blague Côte d'Or junction has now reached Cap Samy.

On La Digue, for the past three months great efforts have been put into a project to extend the Anse Fourmis road up to Anse Cocos. This project involves much blasting and boulder-clearing.

Again on La Digue, work has started on extending the Bellevue road further up into the hills to serve the many families there. Both new roads on La Digue will have a concrete surface.

A spokesman said that progress on road projects on Praslin and La Digue was being delayed not only by natural obstacles but also by the lack of proper equipment and machinery and the lack of materials.

These projects on the two islands are being funded by the Government of Seychelles and the European Economic Community (EEC).

SAP

ECONOMIC, COMMUNICATIONS ROLE OF BOATS DISCUSSED

Victoria NATION in English 6 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The importance of boats for inter islands communication, trade and economic development was stressed by the Minister of State responsible for Agriculture, Mr Karl St. Ange, at Baie Ste. Anne Praslin on Monday.

He was speaking at the official launching of the schooner Louis Alfred II which will make the trip between Praslin and Mahe to contribute towards the development of the islands.

Louis Alfred II, which will carry cargo and passengers, is the old Louis Alfred completely repaired after it caught fire a couple of years ago.

Up to now, it has cost the new owners, Joyce Adrienne and Marcel Lesperance, some R 230,000 to repair the schooner which is now painted red, blue, green and white.

The transformation of the old Louis Alfred into a new boat has been made possible with financial help from the Government which, as Minister St. Ange pointed out, is happy to see the boat back in operation, considering its importance as well as that of all other boats in the country's economic development.

Louis Alfred II is a 35-tonne schooner and can carry 40 passengers, excluding the crew. Her presence will bring up to three the number of schooners operating between Praslin and Mahe.

Louis Alfred II will be making her maiden trip to Mahe in about 15 days. minor work is still needed before obtaining clearance from the port authorities.

Many people gathered at Baie Ste. Anne Praslin on Monday morning to see the launching of the schooner, including Minister St. Ange who was deputising for the Minister for Transport and Tourism, (Mr. Matthew Servina) and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Tourism, Captain James Ferrari.

Minister St. Ange said the Government of Seychelles was very keen to promote the economic development of all our islands, and, as boats play communication, he thanked all boat-owners and crew who are contributing towards this development.  
SAP

CSU: 4420

OBSERVANCE OF MAY DAY REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 1 May 81 p 1

[Text] The National Workers' Union has called on all workers to rid themselves of mentalities that are delaying the progress of our society.

In a message marking International Workers' Day, today (published in full on page 3), the NWU said that having won the struggle against the oppressive system, workers must now combat those personal undesired retrograde attitudes.

"We are building a socialist society in Seychelles and to achieve this objective we need the effort of everyone of us workers who are the social force to create the new society."

Stressing that the socialist road is not an easy one to development, the message says that road would be even more difficult if absenteeism were not reduced.

"Absenteeism from work is a sign of laziness; it is a negative attitude in our socialist society and can have a disastrous effect on the national economy."

The message also addresses itself to those who do not want to work. "Someone who is able to work and refuses to do so is a burden on our society. We cannot tolerate a situation where some work and others live on their sweat."

"The Party's and the Government's policy is to ensure that everyone in Seychelles has a job and there is no place for parasites."

The message ends by asking all workers to use today's holiday to recall the struggle we went through before liberation and to ask ourselves whether we are pulling our full weight to build our new society; whether we are truly trying to change the old mentality and do what is expected of us.

"Remember that it is only by hard work that we can assure ourselves of a happy future for our country and people."



[Editorial Comment]

[Text] One of the most vital institutions to have distinguished itself during the Seychellois struggle for national independence was the trade union movement.

However, during the early days of the struggle for national independence and even during the post-independence days before Liberation, the working class in this country was far from a united force to reckon with.

Certainly, this was not of the Seychellois' own making. It was precisely the old colonial strategy of "divide and rule" to make it impossible to mount any effective challenge to the exploitation that was then rampant.

Numerous so-called union movements mushroomed, some at the initiative and with the full support of foreigners and the local bourgeois employers who were determined to further the exploitation of workers and maintain the status quo.

With the emergence of political parties in 1964, trade unions were formed as part of the political force for national independence. The local petty bourgeois, ganging up with rich merchants and foreign interests, also tried to engage the broad masses and working class of this country in a futile attempt to tighten the chains around the workers' necks.

The former Seychelles People's United Party immediately recognised that the despicable conditions and exploitation of workers were bound up with the colonial political system. It then went ahead to organise workers into trade unions to combat the root-cause of the problem, in addition to seeking better living and working conditions for the workers.

A revolutionary trade union movement, therefore, emerged seeking social justice and a change of the old colonial system. Inevitably, there was a head-on collision between the two historically antagonistic forces.

However, the revolutionary forces under SPUP won considerable concessions and gained for the working class a measure of basic human rights. The struggle of the progressive working class, however, did not end there. It went ahead to seize state power from the corrupt and neo-colonial regime that collapsed on June 5, 1977.

Yet even after the workers had taken power into their own hands, some leaders of the right-wing unions still opposed the idea of the unification of the trade union movement in this country, preferring to keep the workers disorganised and unaware of their positive role in the development of the country embarked upon on the road towards socialism.

It was against this background that union militants who had been in the forefront of the struggle for workers' power sought and won the creation of the Seychelles National Workers' Union (NWU) three years ago. The aim then, now and in the future is to consolidate the achievements and fruits of Liberation in line with the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Government resolve to keep the workers effectively organised and represented in assuming their historical role as the creators of national wealth.

came are the days when workers were deliberately divided to suit the whims of reactionaries and the ruling class. Now we workers have to unite in a common struggle against exploitation of man by man. Now we have to organise and form ourselves into one school of socialist construction.

The International Workers' Day (May Day) which Seychellois workers join their compatriots and fellow-workers all over the world in celebrating today, is an occasion for us workers to look back at the past and plan for the future.

By looking at the past, we take stock of our setbacks and achievements. By looking at the present and future we look and examine our historic role and chart our strategy for the realisation of a fuller life.

A fuller life is the road towards Socialism which we have embarked upon. It means that our strategy as a historic force has to assume a new dimension, since we now have a workers' government in power. Unlike the old days during our struggle for national independence and against the neo-colonial regime, when we had to take positive action against the exploitative system, the new order requires us to build upon the conquests of our liberation.

In this struggle for the consolidation of the gains of the Revolution and the building of Socialism, our contribution as workers is as vital as before, if not more so.

CSO: 4420

## DRIVE TOWARDS FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY HAILED

## Progress Noted

Victoria NATION in English 7 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**S**INCE setting up the agricultural parastatal Sadeco as part of its drive towards food self-sufficiency, the Government has faced a problem common to many swiftly-developing countries — that there is so much to be done at the same time, however small the resources.

Yet the rapid progress of a state concern such as the new Anse Kerlan farm on Praslin proves that the will of a people cannot be discouraged when they strive in full awareness of the challenge ahead and of the richness of the final rewards.

Last year the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company not only inherited four concerns in various stages of development, but also opened up two large new areas as a source of food for the people — the Hangard farm on Mahé and Anse Kerlan.

In some seven months the workers at Anse Kerlan have proved an inspiration to all involved in the battle to make Seychelles self-sufficient in food as early as possible and the farm has shown great promise.

Government bought the adjoining Verlaque and Jumeau properties near the Anse Kerlan crèche and community centre last year turning it into a farm of about 40 hectares that reach into the hills of Newcome. However, only a third of this is flat coastal land.

Sadeco managing director Maxime Delpech explained, while looking over the planting operations, that the company did not intend to do anything on the steep, rocky and often barren hill slopes until the rest of the farm had started paying its way.

Meanwhile, on two separate plantations on the coastal land, farm manager Beauclaire Tall and his workers have cleared and are intensively planting about two hectares (five acres).

Mahé is awaiting the arrival of a tractor equipped with a hoe to drain a large marsh in the middle of the property which Mr. Delpech and the farm manager are optimistic can provide a rich alluvium to make the Anse Kerlan estate the best vegetable farm in the country.

What cannot be drained could be included in irrigation plans. The two managers, inspecting a ditch dug to prevent flooding whenever the Anse Kerlan river overflows its banks, discussed the possibility of a small dam.

Despite the problem of having to clear, till and plant the land gradually as the finance comes in and the present plots pay their way, Mr. Tall, who has 26 years experience in agriculture, has already made plans of the eventual layout of the complete farm.

#### Priority

This includes sites for different crops, farm buildings and a network of service roads. Priority here will be given to a road linking the two main planting areas. At present workers, materials and produce have to be moved from one part of the farm to the other by the main road.

In planning the farm and putting up different areas for

cultivation, the danger of salinity from the nearby sea has not been forgotten. A belt of trees will be left along the beach to serve as a wind-breaker.

Some of the workers are clearing another area for planting but most are now concentrating on intensive farming. Though still on a limited scale, the results so far are striking.

Crops already planted or being planted include two varieties of bananas, four types of root crops, seven of fruit and ten of vegetables. Some plots are concentrating on one type of plant, especially in the case of vegetables, while mixed farming is practised as much as possible. This way the land is being made to produce its maximum.

With this method, a crop that can be harvested two or more times a year is planted among other crops that take longer to mature. Thus rows of sweet potatoes have been planted between rows in which banana and cucumber alternate. Similarly, paw paw trees are planted between fruits that take longer to bear, such as oranges.

#### Other crops

Crops suited to sandy soil, such as tomatoes and egg

plant, are cultivated closer to the sea, behind the Anse Kerlan community centre. Other crops are planted in the second plantation further inland where the main road turns up the hill on the way to Mont Plaisir.

As at all Sadeco farms, a few head of cattle are reared for manure. The idea is to use as little of the expensive imported material without affecting the healthy and speedy growth of the plants.

After touring the farm watching clearing, tilling and planting going on at the same time, Mr. Delpech noted that major factors in getting Anse Kerlan farm off to a good start were sound planning, a detailed knowledge of the property and its soils and a proper use of its resources by all the workers.

He pointed out that the farm manager and his hands already knew what they wanted done, where and how, although they faced the same problems experienced by farms anywhere: the need for tough labour and a certain amount of machinery.

Nevertheless, it is obvious to visitors that those working on the estate have not allowed this to stand in their way in their efforts to make Sadeco's only concern outside Mahé play a positive role in feeding the people well.

Journal of Nutrition Education 8:297-301, 1978

© 1978 by the American Dietetic Association

(Continued)

The leader of one of the largest food surplus countries in the world has said: "I believe food is now the greatest weapon we have for keeping peace in the world... It will continue to be for the next 20 years as other countries become more dependent on our farm exports and become reluctant to upset us."

Analysed in depth, one concludes that this is no idle threat. It means developing countries can only afford to "upset" such countries at their peril.

Third World countries which were surplus food producers in the 1930s are today heavily in deficit in food. For example South America which had an overall surplus of nine million tons in 1934-38 had a deficit of 13 million tons seven years ago. The situation today is as bad.

### *In the same boat*

Asia and Africa sail in the same boat. Africa had a deficit of eight million tons compared to

a surplus of one million during the same period.

Current estimates, except for one or two developing countries, show that there is no Third World state which is not dependent on food surplus countries of the North.

This is a situation which must be viewed with grave concern by all developing countries, including our own.

Since Liberation, Government has placed great emphasis on the development of agriculture in this country. The National Development Plan 1960-64 considers a strong home agriculture essential to a sustained and steady growth of the national economy.

Indeed, Government is pledged to encourage the efficient production of those traditional export crops for which Seychelles soil and climate are suitable, such as coconuts and cinnamon. And most importantly, Government is giving priority to encouraging farmers to diversify into

these forms of food production that can be carried out on small, intensive units.

Essentially, the cornerstone of Government agricultural policy is to produce from the country's own resources as much as possible of the food required by its residents and tourist population.

We note with satisfaction, therefore, the efforts that are being made by the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural parastatal Sadeco and the Islands Development Company in putting the country on the road to self-sufficiency in food amid constraints on resources.

The Anse Kerlan farm on Praslin and the Han-

gard farm on Mahé provide an inspiration to all of us. Equally commendable are the initiative by the Department of Agriculture to conduct nationwide fruit and tuber crop campaigns and the efforts of IDC on the outer-islands aimed at boosting food self-sufficiency and reducing imports.

For, as the President urged in his Budget address for this year, we must all continue in our efforts to achieve our goal of self-sufficiency in food because our future depends on this achievement.

Relying on others for our food production ultimately endangers our own independence. Liberty means self-sufficiency in food too.



BRIEFS

PRICE CONTROL CAMPAIGN--The Government continued its drive to keep down the cost of living as much as possible by reducing this week the prices of yet more commodities and adding new brands to the list of controlled goods. Cuticura toilet soap and baby candles are the latest addition to the range of goods the prices of which are controlled under the price regulations. Three brands of cheese, Anchor, Eagle and Kraft, have had the prices of certain sizes of packets and tins cut. The same has happened to Pappy toilet paper and, of special interest to children, the popular Wislaka snacks. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 7 May 81 p 1]

MINISTER OF WORK IN HOSPITAL--Mr Guy Simon, the Minister of Administration and Industrial Organisation, was recently admitted to hospital after feeling unwell while in Port Moresby to address the National Workers' Union seminar. A medical officer named yesterday by the Director of Hospital Services said that the Minister, who is also Secretary General of the Boveyville People's Progressive Front, had suffered a mild stroke and was having treatment and resting. Though his condition is satisfactory, he will remain in hospital for some time. In the meantime President Koro has assumed responsibility for Mr Simon's Ministry. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 5 May 81 p 1]

ICE PLANT TO BE--The new ice plant next to Boveyville's headquarters at the Long Yee has started producing high quality ice-bits, but only at half its capacity because some of the insulation panels were damaged by the break storm in March. It will only be a matter of weeks, however, before the plant, awaiting spares from Singapore, will start producing a full supply of 10 tonnes of ice per day. A general civilian spokesman said he was pleased with the quality of the being produced by the plant--an Awa Whiti Development Fund financed project. He said the plant, which would provide an on-the-spot service to traditional fishermen, would be a great help to the national fishing industry. The ice plant is being supplied by Ministry equipment and operated under Boveyville's supervision. Because the budget has delayed completion works on the plant, the official opening ceremony is now expected at a later date. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 5 May 81 p 1, 2]

NEW OFFICE FOR WPPF--The Boveyville Women's Association (WMA) affiliated to the WPPF will move early on its work for the Nelson de Pulpis. Displaying her new office facilities WMA's Assistant Secretary Mrs Jennie Freeman said that the Association had occupied three offices on the ground floor of the building. The Association moved from its old offices at the old building in Victoria to the Boveyville People last week. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 5 May 81 p 2]





# ADVANTAGES OF CIVIL SERVICE RATIONALIZATION PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 Apr 81 p 13

[Report on Interview with Dr Piet Rautenbach, chairman of the Committee for Administration by Gus Cluver]

[Text] The rationalization of South Africa's Civil Service (the most far-reaching effort in 70 years to make the service, with its 550,000 civil servants, more efficient and more acceptable to the public), is apparently about to have dramatic success.

Positive results are already becoming visible. Industry leaders in the private sector are talking enthusiastically about it, while experts from abroad are expressing wonderment over the fact that such an ambitious undertaking could be tackled and carried out here.

It is the Committee for Administration which controls the comprehensive work program and in an exclusive interview with DIE TRANSVALER its chairman, Dr P. S. (Piet) Rautenbach, explains what goes on behind the scenes. He stated that the initiative for the entire rationalization program came from Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

"With his and the government's support and the collaboration of the departments and officialdom, we in this country are providing proof that rationalization is a practical and workable strategy for tidying up a government system."

The question and answer interview proceeded as follows:

[Question] Do you regard rationalization as a sort of personal administrative philosophy?

[Answer] It can be regarded as an administrative philosophy in apposition to the so-called incremental approach, in which one has to be satisfied with having to make small adjustments all along.

With rationalization we try, as it were, to make a clean sweep and develop structures and practices from scratch and put them into use.

[Question] How far along has the program progressed?

[Answer] The reorganization of the central administrative machinery in the government departments has now been completed. The 43 government departments (which include the four provincial administrations) have been reduced to 28 departments consisting of 26 public institutions and the four provinces.

Each rationalized department follows through with the rationalization process domestically.

Nondepartmental institutions such as the WNNR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research], SAEOM [Electricity Supply Commission] and the Council on Nuclear Power, which are known as paragonovernmental institutions, have been included in the new departments where they belong.

A part of the program entails the rationalization of laws and with respect to dead-end obsolete measures much progress has been made in tidying up the legal code.

[Question] You stated that an important aim in the rationalization of law is the regulation of society. What does it mean?

[Answer] The entire aim of the government is to maintain order and to insure security and a comfortable way of life for its citizens. The more laws there are the less comfortable it becomes for the common man.

[Question] Has rationalization brought to light any overlapping in civil service?

[Answer] Yes. Cases have been discovered where the same functions were being performed by various entities. For example in nature conservation and tourism the government itself is interested in this, as are also the provinces, the National Parks Council, the railroads, local managements and the private sector.

[Question] When you are confronted with this sort of problem, is the thing you call "Central function investigation" instituted? What is that?

[Answer] In this kind of investigation we try to take in all important factors affecting the conduct of functions such as manpower, funds, organizational regulations and control measures. The objective is to bring every important governmental function to a basis of maximum efficiency.

At the present time 316 civil service job functions are being examined and it is possible that from now on this sort of examination will have to be carried out every two or three years. On the other hand our investigative capacity is limited because high-grade manpower is required for this.

One of the investigations has shown how everybody is involved in the liquor trade in South Africa: the hotel council, the liquor council (which falls under the Justice department), Agriculture (through the Wine Growers Association) and the private sector (through the distribution service).

We have now put all of these under the supervision of the minister of industry, trade and tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, so that anyone who wants to find out anything with regard to the liquor trade knows where he has to go.

One of the first advantages which have ensued from the consolidation of departments is the ease with which the information to which the public is entitled can be obtained. With the reduction of the main service points the public is being helped faster and with less complication. Prominent industrialists are saying that their affairs in Pretoria are now being handled more expeditiously.

Some departments are already starting to turn to the commission, on their own initiative, with the request that it examine certain facets of their activities...a very encouraging development.

The previous executive committees have already promised their unqualified collaboration in connection with these investigations of centralized functions. They are also experiencing overlapping and conflicting handling of matters. Actually that is where much of the government's money and manpower are going.

Fields of investigation that are more important than those which we can take care of at a single time will certainly be identified, but we cannot shy away from this task. We are hoping that even before the end of this year we will be able to present to the cabinet reports on several investigations.

[Question] Is this central functional approach an imported technique?

[Answer] No. We developed it here ourselves. Overseas experts who have looked at this at close range are amazed at the fact that we have undertaken such a thing and are carrying it out.

The question has come up as to whether the investigations of central functions should be undertaken in the private sector as well. Perhaps this will bring to light that there is overlapping there also and that there is room for greater efficiency. Perhaps this can show that there are too many car dealers, clothing salesmen, newspaper writers, etc.

[Question] The committee apparently also wants to extend rationalization at other government levels including paragonovernmental establishments. Will this lead to the decline of these establishments?

[Answer] That is not our intention, but if after a thorough study it is found that alternative regulations bring about greater efficiency in the administration of the country, then it will be our duty to present such alternatives to the government. We shall work with those interested parties at all times, together and in consultation with them, so as to give them the opportunity of presenting their views.

[Question] Can every (the common citizen) know how this rationalization process is going to affect him personally. Will he derive any benefits from this?

[Answer] The basic reason for the rationalization program is the obtaining of greater efficiency in government services. The public can certainly expect to receive better service from the government's institutions.

The recent flood disasters have given evidence of the rationalized government system's ability of handling crisis situations and to come up with quick solutions.

The public can be assured that with rationalized government measures it will be getting the best value for the rands paid in taxes.

7/9/64

CSO: 6408/54



'CHURCH HERALD' CONDEMNS BISHOP TUTU'S PRO-MANDELA STATEMENTS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 16 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Amanda Botha: "KERKBODE Lectures Bishop Tutu"]

[Text] Capetown--Bishop Desmond Tutu's actions and above all his recent statements abroad are not consonant with the "true calling of a spiritual leader." Such actions and predictions leave the impression that such things were done in a spirit of bravado.

This is what KERKBODE (Church Herald) said in the editorial commentary of its latest publication under the title: "Not So Bishop."

The newspaper pointed to Bishop Tutu's invectives against South Africa and to his serious efforts at subverting the country economically, adding that it is to be doubted that he was speaking in the name of the majority of the black population.

Controversial

Last Thursday evening, during the Cape Province meeting, Prime Minister P. W. Botha attacked the Anglican bishop publicly, saying among other things that Bishop Tutu lost his South African passport after a sharp attack on the country during his recent trip abroad.

KERKBODE questions whether Bishop Tutu airs his political judgments and opinions about the country in "the spirit and disposition fitting a Christian and a church leader."

Going by reports about the bishop's pronouncements KERKBODE comes to the conclusion that "apparently Bishop Tutu does not have any objections of principle against the use of violence and that in certain circumstances he would also support the use of force against South Africa."

KERKBODE says that the manner in which Bishop Tutu predicts that Nelson Mandela will be prime minister of South Africa in 10 years made it apparent that he would like to see Mandela (who together with communist comrades wants to overthrow our form of government) as premier of South Africa. "One gets the impression that he made these predictions in a spirit of bravado."

The newspaper asks how a Christian and church leader came to interpret the scriptural teachings of peace and reconciliation in such a manner as to associate it with the use of force.

KERKBODE asks: "How come that a churchman takes pleasure in longing for a day when a man who has chosen Marxists as his friends must stand at the helm of our country government?"

Freedom

If the ANC takes power, the newspaper continues, will churches in South Africa remain unmolested, as Bishop Tutu thinks? Nowhere in the world, where Marxists have taken over the government, have Christian churches been allowed to fulfill their evangelical tasks unhindered for a period of time and in full freedom.

KERKBODE asks Bishop Tutu whether he would then like to see the existence of churches and the spread of God's Kingdom in South Africa jeopardized.

The newspaper then says that in its judgment these things are not consonant with the true calling of a spiritual leader.

1964

CSO: 4408/54

COUNTRY SEEN AS KEY IN USSR PLANS TO EXPAND POWER IN AFRICA

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 11 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Africa has become the main arena of the struggle between East and West and South Africa is the key in Russia's strategy of expanding its power, according to Prof Dirk Kunert, head of the international relations department of the Witwatersrand University.

There is a well-organized and total attack against the republic which will not be abandoned even if the internal policy is changing. This is what Professor Kunert said yesterday, when he testified before the commission investigating the role of the mass media in South Africa's society.

He said that leftist-liberal intellectuals are being used to ridicule the existing order and to tear it down as a part of the total strategy.

Those who say that there is no total attack against South Africa are blind to reality or are not informed in this respect.

The Soviet Union regards South Africa as a part of the West and, therefore, as its enemy. The encroachment of Marxism in Africa and especially in Angola and Mozambique is a clear indication of Russia's goal of continuing the expansion of its power.

At the start of his testimony Professor Kunert stated that the political environment is of interest if one looks at the role of the media.

Earlier this week Judge M. T. Steyn, the chairman of the commission, stated that the commission must also fathom the South Africa and southern Africa situation as a part of its task, because the role of the media cannot be determined in a vacuum.

Yesterday Professor Kunert said that certain leftists simply want to see the enemy of the right and concentrate all their attention there, while the leftist threat goes unnoticed.

The Soviets have started to concentrate their attention to the countries of the Third World, because in the underdeveloped and developed countries there, there is not a chain of supporting institutions and power usually resides in the hands of a small group. In the case of South Africa a twofold strategy is being followed because elements of the First and Third World are present in the country.

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT ON WALVIS BAY CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Apr 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Walvis Bay--A Misconception"]

[Text] During this weekend Tian van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party's candidate in Groenpunt, made a great blunder by coming out with the story that the Nationalist Party is responsible for incorporating the Walvis Bay voters in Groenpunt during the recent staking out of seats. He tried to make the point that the Nationalist Party is miscalculating if it thinks that all the people of Walvis Bay are going to vote Nationalist.

The Nationalist Party has definitely not proposed the inclusion of Walvis Bay in Groenpunt. On the contrary, subsequently after the delimitation commission, under the chairmanship of Presiding Judge P. M. Cillie, made its own decision on the inclusion of Walvis Bay the nationalists raised strong objections to that. The Nationalist Party would have liked to see Walvis Bay incorporated in the newly proposed seat of Saldanha on the west coast and argued that the voters of Groenpunt and those of Walvis Bay do not have any common interests.

According to a newspaper report, after visiting Walvis Bay, Van der Merwe said that he got the impression that the people of Walvis Bay are very disappointed with the manner in which the government is managing the region, adding that: "Any assumption by the Nationalist Party that it is going to be able to include Walvis Bay in the constituency of Groenpunt, and with that the hope that the inhabitants will all vote for it, is unfounded."

This is a false presentation of the true facts. Van der Merwe is evidently very much afraid of losing his seat to the Nationalist Party, therefore, he is now blaming the Nationalist Party for a decision which came from the delimitation commission. He is even going as far as giving notice that the inhabitants of Walvis Bay are dissatisfied and that "they are being used in an effort to swing the opposite seat of government over to the Nationalist Party."

All of this is nonsense and as a member of parliament for Groenpunt Van der Merwe ought to know the true facts.

1984

Ref: 440/7-4

## IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATING WITH BLACK WORKERS IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 Apr 81 p 12

["Labor Perspective" Column by Prof Nic Wiehahn: "Communications a Must for Labor Relations"]

[Text] An inquiry into the causes of the recent labor unrest in a number of enterprises in the Witwatersrand area has brought to light quite a number of defects and errors in the systems of labor relations in industry. The prevailing failure in all these cases was the lack of communication not only between management and the workers of the enterprises, but also between the workers themselves. In most instances the cause of labor unrest can, as a matter of fact, be traced to the weak and ineffective communication between workers themselves...especially between whites and blacks.

Nowadays most enterprises have systems of communication whereby decisions, communiquees and information on the part of the management are passed on to the workers.

Vice versa the systems also make provisions for communication from the workers to the management. There are thus systems whereby communication takes place from top to bottom and from the bottom up...a formal, finely and thoroughly outlined system on paper.

Neatly typed on paper and worded in both white languages and in a Bantu language, the decisions and the communiquees of the management to the workers are posted on the bulletin boards of the factory. Each locale has two or three such bulletin boards. Physical facilities and channels are certainly there.

## Working Time

But if one asks the workers if they read the notices the reply turns out to be negative in most instances; the boss or foreman does not give them the chance to do so. Work time is just that, not reading time! But even if they do get to read them there is another factor in that in most instances they do not understand what these notices say. Those in Afrikaans and English are usually intended for the white worker and, moreover, as one worker expressed it, the English "is a teacher's English." He and his comrades do not take pains to understand it. In many instances the Bantu language notices are drafted in too high a standard. The workers do clearly understand the skull and the crossbones warning signs posted at electrical installations or the danger of fire signs in large red and white letters placed at certain locations in the factory. These skull and danger of fire signs communicate in an effective manner that there is danger at those locations in the factory.

but in South Africa it is not just a matter of communication between the management and the labor force. In our case it is more than just the system of communication.

Our heterogeneous work force, with its difference in color, language, culture and in other areas, and also the great differences between the educated management and the white workers on the one hand and the relatively illiterate black labor group with greater requirements with respect to effective communication, even between workers.

Communication in the area of labor relations between only the white management and white workers is generally of another and perhaps less extensive nature and outcome than that between white and black.

It is unfortunate that communication systems in the labor area are not also studied and developed by the blacks on the receiving side. Despite the measure of industrialization which the black man has undergone in a predominantly white economy, generally speaking he still interprets decisions, information and communiques differently than does the white worker. Just talk with communication experts and people who specialize in advertising on the subject of difference in interpretations of the same advertisement provided by whites and blacks.

Quite often the black man reads interesting and sometimes unexpected subtleties into an advertisement. This will be the case more so in communications which for him are generally of an industrial-technical nature.

Communication presupposes not only a good system--in written, verbal and even gesticulative language ("body language")--but also requires effectiveness in its results. Furthermore, in such an heterogeneously assembled population of workers, as is the case in South Africa, effective communication is even a greater requirement. Communication demands understanding on the part of those to whom the communication is being addressed.

Not only must they be informed, but the management must also make sure that the workers understand the information clearly. To be sure the workers understanding of what is being communicated to them is more important than the great volume of things which is generally being communicated to them. They must understand the information well enough as to be able to act upon it. Most enterprises, which are really sincere about communication between management and labor and also between the workers themselves, normally appoint a black manager or liaison person to pave the way for effective communication with black workers in their own language. Generally speaking this agrees with the management's point of view, but according to investigations, from their corner, the black workers see this differently.

The black manager or liaison person is for them one of the "establishment"--he is the one between them and the management. Often, if not always, the management would achieve better communication if white managers learned a black language and communicated in the workers' language. Communicating with the workers in their own language (as far as white workers are concerned this can even be in their own "dig language") would already insure effective communication for more than 50 percent.

Recently 800 workers went on strike at a certain factory. Threats on the part of the management, aimed at the striking workers through the media of a black member of the management, led to threats on the part of the workers. This led to an impasse and production came to a halt.

Spy

The workers were asked to report to work the next day, but they continued to refuse to work. On the following day the black member of the management, who as a result of the stipulations in the Groups Areas Act and other legislation is required to live in the same residential areas as the workers, was severely beaten. Suddenly he did not want anything to do with the negotiations and actually, having had to live in that situation, that was not worthwhile.

Then we came up with the well known national character, Koos van der Merwe, who speaks the blacks' language and was able to open the workers' hearts and minds. Many grievances came up; the black member of the management himself had not always understood what the management wanted to tell the workers...so how could he have made the workers understand it? They came to regard him as a spy. The management had made the mistake now being made by so many enterprises, namely, the hasty promotion of blacks for two considerations: for the image abroad and for communication purposes.

This does not always answer the purpose. The first is a move in which the management soon gets trapped and as for the communication part of it, this too often ends in failure. The workers of the factory in question did return to work and today Koos is their hero.

Good communication between management and workers is generally promoted for a very important purpose...the diffusion of the feeling of solidarity among workers, for, as the classic labor author, Silberschmidt, put it, there is no greater myth, no greater misconception by which employers are being deceived (but to which they contribute so much to their own detriment) than the so-called unity or solidarity among workers.

7964

CSO: 4408/54



SCHEDULING OF BY-ELECTIONS REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] By-elections for two vacant seats in the Electoral College and two in the House of Assembly will be held in Swaziland soon, Indvuna Yetinkhundla, Mr Mndeni Shabalala announced yesterday.

The dates for the elections are still to be decided by Mr Shabalala and the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla after which will be announced.

The vacancies in the Electoral College have been brought about by the appointment of Mr Ndawonye Sikhondze to the Senate following the Tinkhundla elections of 1978 and the death of a member representing the Ngwempisi Inkhundla. Sen Sikhondze represented the Sigwe Inkhundla.

In the House of Assembly, one of the two vacancies was created by the death of the late Prime Minister Major General Maphevu in 1979 and the subsequent appointment of Prince Mabandla to succeed him.

Major General Maphevu had been nominated to the House of Assembly by King Sobhuza II. The other vacancy was caused by the prolonged illness of Mr Mafa Phelon Sibandze.

He has been ill ever since his election by the electoral college in 1978 and has never attended a Parliamentary sitting. It was decided some time back that Mr Sibandze's seat be declared vacant.

Mr Shabalala also told the Times that the by-elections for the Electoral College members will have to be held first before the college meets to elect the two members of the House of Assembly.

Under the Establishment of the Swaziland Parliament Order of 1978, college members are elected at 40 Tinkhundla centres by any citizen of Swaziland over the age of 18 years.

The Order also states that at a date to be determined by the King each indvuna will convene a meeting of all members of his Inkhundla for the purpose of electing two persons to represent it as delegates to, and exercise their votes on behalf of the Inkhundla at the Electoral College.

The college has 80 members, two from each of the 40 Tinkhundla in the Kingdom. The meeting of the college is presided over by the Chief Electoral Officer who in collaboration with the Indvuna Yetinkhundla and with the assistance of the members of the Electoral Committee is responsible for the due elections of Parliament members.

Mr Shabalala also disclosed that he had just completed a tour of the Kingdom's four districts where he held meetings with Chiefs, Tindvuna and college members. During the meetings, he said he defined their respective functions in the Kingdom under the Tinkhundla set up.

These meetings will be followed shortly by the General Tinkhundla meetings in most of the Tinkhundla in all the four districts. The purpose of these will be to discuss development in general.

C50: 4420

## BRIEFS

**AFROX PLANT TALKS**--Three top officials from Afrox, South Africa are due to arrive in the country this Friday for talks with the Chairman of the National Industrial Development Corporation, Prince Masitsela. They are Mr J.P. Fredericks, the General Manager (Inlands), Mr J.R.Dowler, General Manager of Finance and Administration and Mr T.P. Botha, Afrox Regional Manager in the Northern Transvaal. Their talks are expected to centre around a possibility of setting up an oxygen and acetylene plant at the Swaziland Oxygen plant in Matsapha. In a Press release, the manager of the Swaziland Oxygen, Prince Makhubu said that the project is likely to cost between three and 500,000 Emalangeni. At present, Swaziland Oxygen imports liquid oxygen in bulk and pumps it into cylinders available at Matsapha. Acetylene is obtained in cylinders from South Africa. Oxygen is used for welding in industry and is essential in hospitals and aeroplanes. Acetylene, as a fuel gas, produces a very high temperature flame when it burns in oxygen. Its greatest use, however, is as a chemical raw material for the manufacture of plastics.

[Text] (Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 May 81 p 2)

CSO: 4420

## END OF JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS WITH FRANCE

Lomé LA NOUVELLE MARIE in French 20 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Special Correspondent Dodji Aougah: "Freedom and Human Dignity"]

[Excerpts] The fifth joint military Franco-Togolese maneuvers were concluded yesterday in Sokode, in the presence of General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, chief of general staff of the Togolese armed forces and president of the republic. A big military and civilian parade took place with the participation of all social strata of this settlement.

The "Koronga 81" maneuvers, which began last Tuesday in the central area, the fifth such exercise, made it possible to judge over a three-day period, in the field, the level of training and military operations reached and the level of cooperation between the Togolese armed forces and their French counterparts.

The maneuvers ended very early yesterday morning. They were observed by the general staff of the Togolese armed forces. The last assault mounted by the regular Togolese forces was able, with the support of the French army, to defeat an invasion by rebel troops which had infiltrated our country from Mount Koronga. Following the exercise, which ended with the victory of regular Togolese forces, the residents of Tchaoudjo, Tchamba, Bassar, Sotouboua and Bafilo gathered at the Sokode stadium where a big and colorful parade was held to mark the end of the maneuvers.

Everything began slightly before 9 am with the arrival of General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, chief of general staff of the Togolese armed forces, flanked by Lieutenant General Lemaire, representative of the chief of general staff of the French armed forces, and Bertrand Desmazieres, French ambassador to Togo. The national anthem was played after which the two generals reviewed a detachment of the Togolese armed forces commanded by Col Mawulikplimi Amege, deputy commander in chief of the Togolese armed forces. The officials then assumed their places under a canopy set up on the occasion and decorated with Togolese and French flags.

Colonel Amege emphasized the generous and unselfish aid which France is giving Togo in technological, military and civilian assistance, as additional proof of the fact that Togo can rely on France at all times.

Shortly afterwards, the president-founder of the Republic of Togo, General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, presented the order of Grand Officer of the Order of Mono to Lieutenant General Lemaire. He awarded three superior officers of the French armed

received the order of Commander of the Order of Mono. Three officers were awarded the medal of Officer of the Order of Mono. Five noncommissioned officers of the Togolese armed forces were equally awarded the title of Cavalier of the Order of Mono, while five other noncommissioned officers were awarded the military merit medal.

SLS/

CNO: 4400/989

## PRC DELEGATION SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Sino-Togolese Strengthened Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The four-member Chinese commercial mission which is visiting our country was granted an audience by the president-founder of the Republic of Togo, President of the Republic and Army General Gnassingbe Eyadema, yesterday morning at the palace of the presidency.

After the audience, Zheng Tuo-Bin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the PRC, head of the delegation, announced to the press that he had presented General Eyadema with the sincere greetings of the Chinese chairman and people, in the course of the presidential audience which he described as "very friendly and warm."

Zheng Tuo-Bin stated that this was the first time that a Chinese commercial mission is visiting Togo.

Emphasizing the need for our two countries to strengthen their cooperation and friendly relations, he stated that negotiations for the conclusion a trade agreement between Togo have been successful. He expressed his belief that this agreement will strengthen trade relations between the two countries.

Let us note that the visit of the Chinese delegation included an important work meeting in the course of which, last Monday, the Chinese mission met with a Togolese delegation. The Chinese and Togolese experts surveyed trade relations between our countries.

This led to yesterday's initiating of a trade agreement between Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Zheng Tuo-Bin, who signed, respectively, on behalf of the Togolese and Chinese governments.

5157

CSO: 4400/989

TOGO

BRIEFS

PRC AID TO TOGO--The PRC Embassy in Lome yesterday presented some meteorological equipment to Togo. This equipment will enable the meteorological department to improve its performances. [AB100715 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 6 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1185



## BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS--The president of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CNRPN], president of the Council of Ministers and head of state decrees the following: Article 1: Mr Dominique (Bartia Ido), number 301 0006 08044, rural development engineer of grade 1 step 1, previously secretary general of the Ministry of Rural Development, has been appointed secretary of state in the Ministry of Rural Development. Article 2: The present decree will be published in the official paper of the presidency of the republic. The CNRPN president and head of state decrees the following: Article 1: Mr Diallo Souleymane, administrative officer of grade 2, step 4, has been appointed acting permanent undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior and Security. He will concurrently retain his function as permanent secretary of the same ministry. [Excerpts] [AB112142 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1186

## GROUP PLANS TO SET UP 'ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO-KINSHASA'

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 3 May 81 p 5

[Interview with Ismail Uthman, Chairman of the Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Congo-Kinshasa]

[Text] Our newspaper has aimed at generating more profound understanding of progressive movements in the world. The following article comprises of questions addressed to representatives of Zaire's Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Congo-Kinshasa and their subsequent responses.

We take the opportunity to thank them for their cooperation.

Q: Please explain the policies of France in African countries especially in Zaire.

A: The French intervention during our armed struggle in Shaba Province can be explained by the French desire to: (a) keep intact the puppet regime of Mobutu Sese Soko, (b) manipulate our national resources, and (c) protect the sizable French investment in our country. This province is, of course, rich in natural resources and the territory of France is not. The French intervention has to be understood in the context of our vast mineral wealth and the services the puppet Mobutu renders to the West.

Q: Please clarify the role of the U.S. and other superpowers in African countries.

A: The region of Shaba Province is rich in military strategic resources, gold and diamonds. The U.S. and the other superpowers are always keen for intervention in Zaire to protect what they call a "favorable investment climate." They, like President Mobutu, are bent on plundering. The Mobutu regime is the very face of imperialism in our country.

Q: Would you please explain the economic conditions in Zaire.

A: The national economy of Zaire does not exist. What is referred to as our national economy is in fact the masses of wealth of our President, all of our economy is deposited in President Mobutu's Swiss Bank accounts. What is not directly appropriated by him is distributed among his friends and allies. Under these conditions our economy is in a chronic state of disarray.

Q: Please inform us of the general condition of the Muslims in Zaire.

A: The Muslim people of Zaire are in a very bad state. The unemployment rate is unbelievable and constantly they correspond with us stressing the need to raise a liberation front to deliver the people of Zaire from its imperialist regime.

Q: Where were the sympathies of the Zairean people before the liberation movement?

A: In the past, people thought that the National Movement of the Congo (N.M.C. Lumumba) would liberate them but that movement faltered and broke down. Now they place their hope and support in the Islamic Congolese Revolutionary Movement Lumumbist of Congo Kinshasa (I.C.R.M.L.C.K.).

Q: What are the major objectives of Zaire's Liberation Movement?

A: Our movement wants to liberate all the Zairean or Congolese people from their suffering under the imperialist puppet Mobutu. We should make it clear we are not partial to any tribal group. This is God's movement and we want our country to be the Islamic Republic of Congo-Kinshasa. This is the impetus of our revolt against the present regime in Zaire. The Islamic movement wants to end the miserable conditions prevalent among our people. Because we are committed to the welfare of the people we have to stand against this regime.

Q: What are the expectations of Zaire's Liberation Movement from Iran's Islamic Revolution?

A: We were thrilled when we learned of the victory of the Islamic Revolution led by Imam Khomeyni. It was the first time for the Islamists to get such a victory in the world. We are praying to God that this Islamic victory will encourage other Islamic fronts towards liberating the Muslim masses. Insha'allah [God willing].

Q: What was the influence of Iran's Islamic Revolution on the attitude of the people in the African nation of Zaire?

A: The people of Zaire were very pleased over the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. They were saying victory to Islam and vowed to help set ablaze all imperialist regimes.

Q: What groups and organizations have revolted against the present regime in Zaire? Are they affiliated or allied with any specific political sphere?

A: In the name of God. There are six groups. I will explain the situation of these movements one by one:

(1) The People's Revolutionary Party (P.R.P.) had been led by Laurent Kabila. This movement was broken down by American intervention. Since 1965, Mr Kabila escaped into the mountains of Zaire's interior. He is currently selling gold and has lost interest in the movement.

(2) The National Congolese Movement (M.N.C. Lumumba) is led by the Paris based exile Paul Roger Mokede. His activity includes writing a misdirected newspaper and making simple propaganda concerning his so-called revolutionary personality.

(3) The Front for the National Liberation of the Congo (F.L.N.C.) led by General Nathaniel Mbumba. His fight was only to liberate Shaba Province and not for all Congo.

(4) The Democratic Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FIDELCO) and the PALOU Party are both led by Antoine Gizenga. He has been in exile in Belgium since his escape from Zaire in 1961. His main activity is a propaganda campaign.

(5) The Action Movement for the Revival of the Congo (MARC) led by Kanyongo Mobutu, reportedly killed in a car accident in Brussels. However, his movement is still headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.

(6) All these movements have more or less been rendered impotent. What remains is the Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Congo-Kinshasa. They have their own political program for the liberation of the Congolese (Zairean) people.

Q: How does the Liberation Movement of Zaire provide for the necessary financial and military needs?

A: We are in need of financial and military assistance from brotherly Revolutionary countries. Our movement is constantly strapped for resources. Our past leaders lost all our gold and financial resources and then returned to Zaire and joined forces with the enemy Mobutu, leaving us to our fate. So we are seeking aid from sympathetic revolutionary regimes. In terms of weapons, we cannot fight against our enemies. In the name of God and Islam do not allow our condition to continue as such. Help us to liberate our people from the clutches of this imperialist regime.

Q: What is the role of Iran's Islamic Revolution in the Middle East Region?

A: The Islamic Revolution of Iran changes the balance of the war which was between the Arabs and Zionists. In the time of the Shah, Iran was an ally of Israel. Following the Islamic Revolution's victory the Israeli's interests have been completely upset in Iran as symbolized by the turning over of the former Israeli Embassy to our brothers of the Palestinian Liberation Movement.

Q: What are your viewpoints concerning the current war between Iran and Iraq?

A: We very much regret this war between two brother Muslim nations. It is forbidden for brothers to fight like this. This war and the mutual killing must cease. We also condemn the aiding of Iraq by Sadat and his likes to further continue this senseless war.

Q: Please give a brief explanation of the African Liberation Movements and inform us of the history of your own organization in Zaire.

A: The other Liberation Fronts in Africa are also in bad shape. In Zaire, we have strong popular support from among the people. We are always receiving a large volume of correspondence from the people.

Q: Now is the general condition of Muslims in Africa?

A: In Africa, they are in bad condition. Generally lacking in education, they do not have any power.

Q: Now do you describe the temperament of the Iranian nation?

A: I find the Iranian nation (who achieved a great victory against the Shah and Imperialism) ready to fight for the freedom of the world's oppressed (Mostaz'af) people. They are a humble nation who are ready to achieve either victory or shahadat [martyrdom].

CSO: 4420/1039

DP DOES NOT CONSIDER PALLEY 'THREAT'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 3

[Text] The Democratic Party will fight the by-election for the Borrowdale seat vacated by Mr David Smith last month and does not consider Dr Arhn Palley a threat.

The DP vice-president, Mrs Rony Roberts, said yesterday the party had yet to choose its candidate. It is not known whether the Rhodesian Front will contest the election.

The party chairman, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said yesterday that he was unaware of Mr Smith's resignation as no letter from the former Trade and Commerce Minister had reached him, the deputy chairman or the constituency chairman.

"As far as we are aware, Mr Smith is still the Member."

Parliament confirmed yesterday that Mr Smith resigned with effect from April 30, the same day he resigned from the Cabinet.

Asked to comment on Dr Palley's decision to stand for Borrowdale as an independent, Mrs Roberts said: "I find Dr Palley's last Press statement confusing to say the least.

"Last week on the ZBC he was advocating that the whites should join ZANU (PF). It now appears he is standing as an independent in the Borrowdale by-election. Hasn't this man the courage of his convictions?

"Second, it appears that he is concerned about splitting the anti-RF vote in Borrowdale; in that case why is he standing?"

Dr Palley had said the by-election was a test of white goodwill towards Mr Mugabe but, said Mrs. Roberts, it was significant that ZANU (PF) had not nominated Dr Palley.

"This reinforces our assertion that while Mr Mugabe welcomes the participation of whites in Parliament it's not yet the time for whites to join ZANU (PF). The DP doesn't consider Dr Palley's standing as an independent as any sort of threat to its challenge of the RF. We feel confident that the white voters will prove this conclusively."

CSO: 4420

## SINGLE-PARTY RULE HAILED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 May 81 p 3

[Text] The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said last week that he believed the introduction of a one-party state in Zimbabwe would be welcomed abroad and he noted overseas astonishment that this had not already been declared.

Speaking in a joint interview with the President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, on their return from a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in Canada, Mr Mutasa told Ziana that the one-party state was seen as the stereotype of Africa and overseas observers expected Zimbabwe to follow the example of Mozambique and Tanzania.

Mr Mutasa noted the illogicality of the attitudes of the British Government, which at the time of the Pearce Commission in 1972 criticised Zimbabwe's black leaders for not all coming under a single political organisation.

"These people wanted us to have a single party before independence and then many parties after independence. I think it (a one-party state) would be most welcome to the people here."

## 'Miracle'

Mr Makombe said that most of the leading Commonwealth parliamentarians he met in Canada thought Zimbabwe had achieved a political miracle.

"They didn't expect us to be as tolerant as we are with the policy of reconciliation," said Mr Makombe.

He said there was much admiration for the way the Zimbabwe Government accommodated other parties in its first year in office.--Ziana

CSO: 4420



ZANU (PF), ZANU CONSIDERED 'FURTHER APART'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 9

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

**THE two main Zimbabwean political parties, Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) and Dr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (ZAPU), are further apart now than they were before independence, according to the ZAPU secretary-general, Senator Joseph Maita.**

Senator Maita, who is Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, said in a televised debate on Tuesday night that as a party, ZAPU adhered to the concept of a one-party state. There were no ideological differences with ZANU (PF).

"We were very close to a merger after the Lancaster House Conference," he said, but I am afraid a great deal of things have happened which have pushed us a little apart. There is suspicion of each other's intentions and there is mistrust.

"This must be removed first before we can think of a merger, let alone a one-party state."

Senator Maita said the gap between the two parties lay in differences of approach and over personalities. There was a great need for national unity but the mistrust must first be removed.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, who is a leading member of Mr Mugabe's party, agreed there were no ideological differences between the two parties. It was a question of leadership.

"We in ZANU felt we could not decide the issue of leadership when we were in the bush. It was an issue that must be put to the country through an election," he said.

"Our position now is that the people have decided quite clearly who their leader is. Obviously he is Comrade Mugabe."

"Those differences which kept us apart no longer exist now. There is a very clear way open for the

creation of one party."

Mr Mutasa said he saw no constitutional obstacles in the creation of a one-party state. The constitution provided for white seats in Parliament, but it did not say anything about parties. The whites could be included in any party.

Also taking part in the debate was Senator Mark Partridge, Rhodesian Front, who said a one-party state would be disastrous.

It would be a denial of liberty for the individual and it would be contrary to the constitution which guaranteed freedom of association.

He asked why if there were a popular government, it should be frightened of losing an election.

## BULAWAYO POLLING LISTS CLOSE ON FRIDAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 5

{Text}

**BULAWAYO.**  
NOMINATIONS for Bulawayo City Council's twice postponed elections in wards 9 to 23 close on Friday.

The elections will be held on the weekend of June 6 and 7.

Nominations lodged for the cancelled elections in November and March will be valid for the coming elections, says a Government Notice published on Friday. But the lists have been reopened to admit new candidates.

Bulawayo's Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, has called on candidates who lodged their nominations in November and March to tell him in writing if they intend to remain candidates.

The number of nominations lodged earlier stands at 43, and is made up of both ZAPU and ZANU (PF) candidates.

Ballot papers printed

for the postponed elections will be used on June 6 and 7 although they will bear the earlier dates.

Same procedures announced for the earlier planned polling will be followed.

Mr Edmeades said yesterday that new nominations could be lodged at any time up to 4 p.m. on Friday.

There will be only one polling station in each of the 18 western wards, but in each station there will be a number of cubicles. In each cubicle there will be a number of ballot boxes.

Each candidate's ballot box will carry his photograph.

Polling will be from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on each day.

To date, some candidates have been required to furnish five prints of their photograph and others have needed to provide 10 prints.

## ZAIREAN ENVOY ORDERED TO LEAVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

IN a dramatic crackdown on foreign currency smuggling, the Government yesterday declared the First Secretary of the Zairean Embassy in Salisbury, Mr Sokombi Kikungatoni Mulumba, a prohibited immigrant and ordered him to leave Zimbabwe within 48 hours, diplomatic sources said.

The Zaire diplomat's expulsion is the first of any foreign mission emissary since Zimbabwe's independence last year. This came after Mr Mulumba's appearance in camera in court last week in connection with the smuggling of diamonds, emeralds, and jewellery involving several hundred thousand dollars.

Sources said yesterday that Mr Mulumba, who is understood to have claimed diplomatic immunity in court, made a confession to the police about his activities.

He was due to have appeared again in court this week, but the Government decided to give him marching orders to leave

the country immediately, the sources said.

His unceremonial departure from Zimbabwe closely follows a warning from Senator Enoch Nkomo, Minister of Finance, that the Government would clamp down on "top" foreign currency smugglers and hold any such suspects for up to 30 days without trial, according to the presidential directive to the police.

The sources said Mr Mulumba's alleged illicit dealings included receiving large sums of money from Zimbabwean businessmen of Indian origin. He is alleged to have collected several hundred thousand dollars, which he deposited in an external bank account, through a local bank.

He is also said to have authorised his overseas bank to transfer part of the money into accounts of these businessmen, although he made a profit running into several thousand dollars.

In one instance last month, said the sources, Mr Mulumba collected

\$40 000; at another point he deposited \$15 000, and \$40 000 in yet another deal.

It is understood that for the past few days until last week, police kept a tight vigil on his Salisbury house in an effort to uncover the alleged illegal business dealings.

The unearthing of the scandal, in which several Zairean citizens are also believed to be involved, has embarrassed African diplomats in Salisbury, the sources said.

Although he appeared in court under the name of Mr Sokombi Kingumba Mulumba, the diplomat is listed in the Government's official "green book" for foreign embassy officials as Mr Sokombi Kikungatoni Mulumba, the sources added.

No comment was available last night from the Zairean Embassy in Salisbury. Asked for comment, the Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, declined to say anything, but did not deny knowledge of the incident.

## INFORMATION MINISTER ON WESTERN PRESS COVERAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 1

[Text]

THE negative coverage of Zimbabwe by the Western Press has all but stopped because all the doom it was predicting has not materialised, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

The prospect of civil war and the end of the world, as have not taken place and instead Zimbabwe has emerged in the eyes of the world as a country of stability and capable leadership.

"This is now reflected in newspapers, radio and television in Western countries," he said.

Tribute for this state of affairs should go to the people of Zimbabwe, who were supporting peace through their elected Government, the army, which was consolidating people's power and was building itself into a single structure, and the leadership of Mr Mugabe, said the Minister.

Dr Shamuyarira also pledged the continued freedom of foreign journalists in Zimbabwe, saying that most reflected the true situation in their dispatches.

"We have given foreign journalists more freedom than the previous regimes and we will not restrict their activities in the future unless the situation deteriorates," he said.

But he was "sceptical about the activities" of Miss Karen Pretorius who, he said, "sneaked" into the Gwai River Mine camp recently and wrote a distorted story about the former guerrillas there.

He accused her of trying to give the world the impression that ANC and PAC guerrillas of South Africa were being trained in Zimbabwe and had bases here.

He bemoaned the death of Mr Tony Rider, who, he said, was the most objective of South African reporters covering Zimbabwe.

## CONSTITUTION BILL GIVEN STORMY PASSAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 9

[Text]

**THE Constitution Amendment Bill, which seeks to lower qualifications for membership of three vital non-government bodies, was sharply attacked by white senators when it came up for its second reading.**

It was passed at a division by 21 votes to seven, the chiefs voting with the Government, but at its third reading it will need at least 27 affirmative votes.

The Bill was introduced more than eight months ago, but failed to complete its passage through the Lower House until earlier this month, because of lack of minority party support, denying the necessary 70 votes for its third reading in the Assembly.

The Bill reduces qualification for membership of the Senate Legal Committee, the Public Services Commission and the Judicial Services Commission by shortening the length of time prospective members need have been qualified as legal practitioners. It also gives the President powers of waiving the qualification restriction if he sees fit.

First on his feet after the second reading was introduced by the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, was Senator Ken Fleming, who argued that Government moves to alter the Constitution so soon after the Lancaster House Agreement would lower morale at home and create suspicion abroad.

He also said it augured badly for the future.

"It is more than likely Government has more significant changes in mind," he added. "Maybe the Constitution will be unrecognisable in its present form in a year or two".

Senator Fleming said the Bill showed an ominous trend towards governmental interference in non-political bodies, which would occur "at the expense of the experienced members of the judiciary and civil service".

Senator Fleming stressed that the provision for the President to appoint members to these bodies who had less than the minimum qualifications laid down in the Bill "strengthens the political hold on appointments".

This point was also seized on by Senator "Sam" Whaley, who is the chairman of the Senate Legal Committee. He

wondered why the Government bothered to maintain certain minimum qualifications "when in the next breath they invest the entire discretion in Government" by giving the President discretionary powers.

He said the Public Service Commission and the Judicial Service Commission were a "vital" feature of society, and should remain highly qualified bodies free from political or outside interference.

Senator George Chinengandu, also a member of the Senate Legal Committee, said the Constitution was not some form of unalterable "holy" document.

He denied that the best man for a job was necessarily someone with fifty years' experience, and he was applauded when he expressed the belief that a person who had not pro-

ved himself after five years would never achieve great competence.

Replying to the debate, Mr Chidyausiku said the Lancaster House Agreement envisaged that amendments could be made to the Constitution. Time had been the essence in drawing up the Lancaster House Agreement and now was a proper time for revisions.

He pointed out that specific arrangements were made over the period of time that had to elapse before amendment could take place to the provisions over white representation in Parliament and the Declaration of Rights. He believed the Government and not the opposition was the best judge of when to amend a Constitution.

Mr Chidyausiku said one of the reasons the Government had had to make amendments was because past racist regimes had failed to

train blacks, and as a result there was a shortage of qualified and experienced people today.

A balance had to be achieved, in the civil service particularly, reflecting the different sections of Zimbabwe's population, and this could not be done under the existing laws.

Mr Chidyausiku challenged Senator Fleming's claim that foreign confidence in Zimbabwe would be undermined.

An example cited by Mr Chidyausiku of the present anomalies was the position of the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, who had had a distinguished academic career but was technically disqualified from joining the Senate Legal Committee because he had not practised as an attorney or advocate.

After the division called by the RF senators the committee stage was set down for today.

## Whites Support Bill

AFTER a bitter debate in which white senators hotly disputed the need for one Constitutional Amendment Bill, the atmosphere in the Senate quickly became cordial as all its members agreed on the need for another, the Constitutional Amendment (Number Two) Bill.

The Bill passed its second reading unopposed, after several white senators rose to point out that their opposition to the earlier contentious Bill was not criticism for the sake of it.

Senators Ken Fleming, Terence Oatt and "Sam" Whaley agreed with the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, that the Bill was non-contentious.

Senator Whaley said it restructured and renamed the existing division of the High Court, allowed for consequential amendments following the fusing of the previously separate roles of advocates and attorneys, and reduced the

qualifying age for the Senate from 40 to 30.

Mr Fleming supported the latter provision of the Bill, "especially when one bears in mind that the majority of the population of Zimbabwe is aged under 40".

He said a younger person elected to the Senate was likely to be "mature, conscientious, reliable and generally worth his salt".

Mr Whaley also called on the Minister to "vigorously" pursue with the Cabinet the question of providing a pension scheme for senators.

He thought it unfair that members of the lower house were able to collect a pension at the end of their service, while those of the Senate could not.

Senator Oatt referred to numerous other countries which have a lower age for senators than the present one of 40 years in Zimbabwe.

CHINESE SUPPORT, EXAMPLE PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Chinese People's Republic under the direction of its Communist Party has exerted a profound influence on world affairs and is, in many respects, viewed as a strong ally of the oppressed.

Thus it has come as no surprise that the Prime Minister, on his Far East trip, should have chosen China as his first port of call considering its moral and physical support during the struggle.

Zimbabweans under a policy of reconciliation have a lot to learn from the Chinese for they have demonstrated that people of different ethnic backgrounds, could be moulded into one so that they could share a common culture, with a common language and have a common national identity.

Undoubtedly, the Chinese people have demonstrated, among other things, that the human animal can endure anything but hanging. Their history, like that of this country, has dealt them a rotten hand. They have been plundered and sometimes savaged, yet they have managed, somehow, to shin up near the top of the greasy pole.

It was out of this experience of oppression that they decided to add Zimbabweans in their struggle. There are other reasons why they should be a source of inspiration and attraction, one being that they remind the people of this country of their simpler agrarian life.

During the years of isolation, the Chinese people showed the world that it was not technology that can move mountains but sheer will to survive. The uhuru railway line is a case in point.

As we are now engaged in the common life of rebuilding the nation and even in reconstructing ourselves, it may therefore be helpful to draw lessons from the Chinese experience.



## EASING OF CURRENCY CRISIS ANTICIPATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 1

[Text]

**BUSINESSMEN** were assured here yesterday that vital foreign exchange would be made available to importers as soon as possible.

**BULAWAYO**

In a speech by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, read on his behalf by Mr John Nkomo, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce annual meeting was told that improvements in the country's foreign exchange position were expected soon.

Mr Mvenge said that it would not be long before Zimbabwe reaped the foreign exchange rewards of excellent maize and tobacco crops this year and funds from outside sources flowed into the country.

"I very much regret to say that the situation regarding foreign exchange cannot be eased immediately, but the picture is not entirely dark."

Explaining why tight controls on invisible payments by the Reserve Bank and on physical imports had to be retained "for the time being", he said several factors made this necessary.

**ZIMCORD**

Aid promised at Zimcord would have little short-term effect on commerce because much of it was tied and in the form of equipment specified for programmes in the rural areas.

"Another factor which inhibits any immediate easing of allocations is the cost of fuel imports — there has been a considerable increase in fuel consumption and, in foreign exchange terms, fuel represents about 18 per cent of total imports.

"Government's attempts to improve the lot of the people, particularly in health, education and agricultural development, also involve the expenditure of considerable amounts of foreign exchange.

"World inflation, low prices for our metals and minerals and a tremendous upsurge in local consumption are additional factors adversely affecting our position."

Mr Mvenge praised Zimbabwean businessmen for their efforts to cope with increasing demand in the local market, noting that the retail trade value index for Bulawayo rose by 36 percent last year as a result of increased wages.

**PROFITEERING**

He warned, however, that businessmen should not take too great an advantage of the situation and repeated Government statements that profiteering would not be allowed.

"Up till now, a close watch has been kept on manufacturing costs in an effort to keep down prices. Government's price control policy will in future be focused to a much greater degree on retail prices."

Mr Mvenge said details of the price control policy would depend on the report of the Riddell Commission on Income and Prices to be published soon.

DUMBUTSHENA PROBE FINDINGS REPORTED

ZANLA, ZIPRA Guerrillas Blamed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo--A senior police officer yesterday told the Dumbutshena Commission of Inquiry that the two Entumbane disturbances were caused by animosity between former ZANLA and ZIPRA guerillas and the fact that they had been accommodated in close proximity.

Superintendent Robert Giles, deputy officer commanding Bulawayo West, told the commission on the first day of the second week of hearings that the police had earlier recommended that the camps not be established because of the possibility of disturbances.

"However, the Government went ahead and the camps were formed in close proximity to one another. I feel the disturbances on both occasions resulted from mistrust of one party against the other."

He said he believed the disturbances would not have come about had the camps not been situated close together.

Mr Giles said that after the November fighting, another police recommendation calling for the separation of the camps was made and again ignored.

Police in the western suburbs held regular liaison meetings with the military authorities from Brady Barracks, Bulawayo, and the camp commanders with a view of achieving better co-operation.

He denied that police stood back during the first disturbances in November as PF supporters went about smashing up property belonging to Shonas. He said police had faced threats of retaliation from armed elements of both factions in the townships.

"As you can appreciate, it is difficult to differentiate between the two. Police did not take action against the armed former guerillas but tried where possible to get them back to their camps," Mr Giles said.

"It was not these men who were in fact causing the damage to property or committing most of the assaults in the townships. All the damage was caused by the ZAPU supporters in the townships against a background of extensive police patrols."

Two former ZANLA guerillas who were based at Entumbane during the February fighting told the commission a wounded former ZIPRA guerilla had confessed, before dying, that the fighting had been engineered by a "Commander Stephen."

"Commander Stephen" is said to have belonged to the ZIPRA group based at Camp 4. But it was not stated what his real position in the group was.

Mr Booze Maware, who was a platoon commander at Camp 1, said the wounded former ZIPRA guerilla had been part of a group of 12 that had advanced to the ZANLA armoury at Camp 1.

The group had been fired on by a former ZANLA guerilla who was equipped with a bazooka. He had hit two former ZIPRA guerillas, also armed with bazookas.

The bazookas belonging to the ZIPRA men had exploded, killing nine men instantly and wounding two others.

Mr Maware told the commission that before dying, the ZIPRA man had been able to tell them "Stephen arranged the fighting. He told us we were to chase all the ZANLA. We wanted to kill all the ZANLA at Glenville but were not successful. Today we want to be successful."

Before dying, the ZIPRA man was able to show the ZANLA group a radio line that led to the house from which "Stephen" was operating.

Mr Maware said ZANLA had captured documents from Camp 4, which said that by April 18, 1981 the Government would be under ZIPRA.

#### Attack 'Planned'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo--The attack on ZIPRA camp 4 at Entumbane was "a carefully planned deliberate attack by ZANLA," Captain Frank Gericke, OC 1 Engineering Squadron, told the Dumoutshena Commission of Inquiry yesterday.

Captain Gericke, who together with a team of 50 soldiers had been dispatched into the area after fighting had died down, said from the way the fence that separated camp 1 and [words blurred] been meticulously rolled down it [words blurred] obvious that it had been a pre- [words blurred] attack of ZANLA on ZIPRA." [words blurred] a deliberate attack rather [words blurred] one," he added.

Captain Gericke said his team had been called to move into the camp to remove any unexploded devices. The team had been warned some of the dead bodies in the camps might be booby trapped.

Captain Gericke said ZIPRA had anti-tank rockets and other heavy weapons which included 75 mm recoilless rifles. He said they used these against ZANLA and then withdrew from the camp.

Questioned by commission member Mr C.K. Matamba, Captain Gericke said if ZIPRA had planned to attack ZANLA it would have been suicidal because ZIPRA camp 4 was outflanked on both sides by ZANLA camps 1 and 2.

Answering a question from commission member Chief S. Sigola, Captain Gericke said his informants had pointed to a ZANLA major who had reportedly caused trouble previously and there were reports of "lights being switched on and off" as the root causes of the Entumbane shoot-out.

Commission member Chief Z. Charumbira noted that none of the previous witnesses, both from ZANLA and ZIPRA, had gone as far as pinpointing the cause of the shoot-out the way Captain Gericke did.

Questioned by Chief Charumbira, Captain Gericke said both sides were aware of what was happening. There was concentrated firing showing that both sides were ready for the confrontation.

Answering a question from Mr Matamba, Captain Gericke said the firing of mortars directed at the hill where national army soldiers were deployed could not have been accidental.

Brigadier R. Prentice, who was chairing the session on behalf of Mr Justice Dumbutshena, said Captain Gericke would at a later session show the commission weapons used in the fighting.

The hearings resume today.

CSO: 4420

## HOVE WARNS S A AGAINST CROSS-BORDER ATTACKS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 May 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, yesterday warned South Africa that Zimbabwe will defend itself against cross-border attacks. The country would not hesitate to defend itself "with the utmost vigour and determination" if Pretoria carried out "its long-conceived plan to invade". And he disclosed that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had sent a letter to President Reagan of the United States complaining about South Africa's bullying tactics.**

His tough stand follows a threat by Pretoria's Police Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, to "hit back hard" if Zimbabwe harboured African National Congress guerrillas.

Speaking at a Press conference in Salisbury, Mr Hove strongly denied that there are any ANC guerrilla bases in Zimbabwe or even a political office.

He said Mr Mugabe's Government had done nothing to provoke the South Africans, but Pretoria was bent on destabilising the free black states to its north.

The Minister repeated the claim that South Africa was training 5 000 disgruntled black Zimbabweans at Phalaborwa in the Transvaal to carry out terrorist operations back home.

He said some of the dissidents might have been smuggled back through Beitbridge on preliminary travel documents issued by the South Africans.

Mr Hove last week decreed that the documents were no longer acceptable.

The Minister said: "The statement by the Minister of Police in which he has threatened South African strikes against ANC bases in Zimbabwe is seen by my Government as an attempt by South Africa to cover up its aggressive intentions towards this country.

"It is also to raise tension in the independent states of Southern Africa.

"Ever since this country became an independent state South Africa has been planning aggressive action against us, as evidenced by the recruitment, training and funding in South Africa of Zimbabwean nationals,

who they propose to send back to this country to commit acts of banditry and sabotage.

"We know South Africa has intentions of destabilising African states."

Mr Hove said it was known that Pretoria funded terrorist groups in three frontline states — Jonas Savimbi's Unita in Angola, the MRN in Mozambique and the Mshala bandits in Zambia.

He added that Zimbabwe has demanded the return of its dissident citizens being trained in the Transvaal.

"It is hypocrisy in the extreme to accuse this Government of supporting acts of aggression against South Africa, which knows well enough we have no bases in Zimbabwe to harbour ANC guerrillas or any other movement," he said.

"The Prime Minister has stated publicly that it isn't the policy of his Government to permit the establishment in this country of bases from which attacks can be launched against neighbouring states."

But Mr Hove stressed that Zimbabwe had a "moral and humanitarian" duty to accept and care for refugees fleeing South Africa's "inhuman" regime.

"We have a duty to give political and moral support through the United Nations and OAU to the people of South Africa, who are struggling to liberate their country," added the Minister.

He said Zimbabwe had fought a long and bitter war to win independence and would now defend itself against South African raids.

"Any invasion of our territory will invoke very grave repercussions which South Africa might do

well to avoid," said Mr Hove.

"We want to emphasize that South Africa is the villain of the region — and not the Republic of Zimbabwe."

Under questioning, the Minister said he was "surprised" at Mr le Grange's criticism.

"We haven't done anything likely to threaten their country," he went on. "They know our position only too well."

"The ANC don't have offices here. If they had been granted permission to do so they would be here."

But he stressed again that refugees would not be turned away. He said 80 percent of Zimbabwe's whites were South Africans.

"South Africa can't say we can only have whites, not blacks," added Mr Hove. "That's intimidation and we won't be intimidated."

## MUZENDA THREATENS NGANGAS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday warned the Zimbabwe Traditional Healers Association (Zinatha) to stop engaging in unlawful practices or risk arrest.

Mr Muzenda said members of the organisation were holding illegal trials of people accused of witchcraft and meting out punishment.

He said others regarded themselves as officials of the ruling party and obtained travel warrants for free bus travel.

"In regard to the trials of people accused of witchcraft, the practice is evil, and it must be stopped with haste," Mr Muzenda said. "I don't believe there is witchcraft."

Urging Zimbabweans not to put too much faith in ngangas and their "lucky charms," the Deputy Prime Minister told an enthusiastic crowd at a rally at Madsima near Mount Darwin, that the secret of success was hard work.

The ngangas' only power was their understanding of the psychology behind the problems of the people who went to them.

"They are not the supernatural human beings they claim to be," Mr Muzenda said. "Zimbabwe will not progress if its people put too much faith in these people."

Before the chimurenga war, little had been known about the Shona spirit medium, Mbuya Nehanda, executed by the British to quell the Shona uprising in 1898.

Now because of the acclaim she had received she had become a legend, and there were many new Mbuya Nehandas everywhere in the country, he said.

"They are springing up in all corners of the country claiming to be reincarnations."

This must stop, Mr Muzenda said.

"It spells nothing but trouble for the country. Already a woman claiming to be a reincarnation of Mbuya Nehanda caused the death of two people at Great Zimbabwe where she was organising her own version of a new chimurenga."



Amid laughter and applause from men, he warned women who went to ngangas to obtain love potions that they could kill their husbands if the potions turned out to be poisonous.

He said some love potions were in fact drugs which turned some husbands into human "cabbages."

But the women also cheered and ululated when he said the Government sympathised with those whose husbands neglected their families, spending all their earnings on beer and prostitutes.

More cheers went up when Mr Mazenda said the Government might have to consider introducing a law to allow wives of such men to collect their husbands' salaries on pay day.

The Deputy Prime Minister told the audience that kangaroo courts were illegal and that those who were involved with them were enemies of the people.

Mr Mazenda also warned new mayors to carry out their task with wisdom and pragmatism so that the country could continue to progress.

"Just because Zimbabwe is independent does not mean we can do without white skills.

"It would be dangerous to sack white engineers just so that their positions may be taken over by blacks.

"Your towns and cities would degenerate and come to nothing if you did so. It is important to remember that for the sake of our country, we all need each other," he said.

CSO: 4420

## DP HAS RESPECT OF GOVERNMENT SAYS MUZENDA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 1

[text]

THE new Democratic Party which is to contest Masopo-Mitoko and Borrowdale against the RF in forthcoming by-elections, has "the trust and respect of the Government", the acting Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, said yesterday.

In contrast, Mr Muzenda said, the Rhodesian Front's thinking was "fossilised in the past".

Announcing that ZANU (PF) would neither field nor support candidates in the by-elections, Mr Muzenda said voters would have a straight choice.

"On the one hand they have a party which has its thinking fossilised in the past and on the other hand a new party which has its arms stretched out to the future and has the trust and respect of the Government," he told the Zimbabwe Information Service.

Mr Muzenda, who is also vice-president of ZANU (PF), said the Government and the international community, particularly the countries which had promised aid, would be

keen to see how the elections would go.

After holding out the hand of reconciliation to the white community over a year, he said, the Government was watching with deep interest the reaction of the white voter "in these vital by-elections".

ZANU (PF) had kept out of the race to avoid confusing the issue.

● Mr Willie Musarurwa, the editor of The Sunday Mail, said in Salisbury yesterday that the continued existence of the RF party was a rejection of Zimbabwe, reports Ziara.

Quoted yesterday by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation after he addressed a lunchtime meeting of the National Unifying Force on the theme of "a newspaperman's view of Zimbabwe", Mr Musarurwa said that the continuance of the RF was "inimical" to Prime Minister Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation.

The existence of the party meant that its adherents were "rejecting Zimbabwe", he said.

## NHONGO SEEKS TO HARNESS RURAL SKILLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister of Women's Affairs and Community Development, Mrs Taurai Ropa Nhongo, says her Ministry is establishing district training centres throughout the country in its programme to help develop rural areas.

The Minister said about 50 training centres would be established this year.

Similar programmes would be run for men, she said.

The Minister was speaking (right) at Nhakiwa Centre in Uzumba, where she went to see women's handiwork from Mrewa, Uzumba, Pfungwe and Maramba at the end of a community development course last week.

Mrs Nhongo, who was visiting the area for the first time, said the programmes, to be run by the district training centres, would enable people to better themselves through their own skills.

But before setting up the centres her Ministry was doing a survey to see how the people in different areas

would like to see their communities develop.

"Our life is up to us now and what we want is to build a better Zimbabwe for all those living in it. If we cannot do that then there must be something wrong with the system or because we are not doing our job properly," she said.

The Minister said work produced by men and women in rural areas—such as woven items and wooden utensils—would be marketed through a co-operative.

Mrs Diana Nyakabau, women's community adviser for the area, said the people there were very keen on the development projects she ran.

To see that the ideas she teaches are adopted and implemented, she visits the villagers and observes progress in their homes.

Although the courses being run now are brief, longer and better courses will be run after crops are harvested.

## TAX CONCESSIONS OFFERED TO HELP ECONOMY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 1

{text}

**INDUSTRIALISTS** have welcomed the Government's intention to offer tax concessions as well as investment allowances to firms that move into planned new growth points.

Reacting to the statement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkomo, last week that any firms participating in industrial decentralisation will be offered tax concessions, the president of the Mashonaland Chamber of Industries, Mr Ken van den Berg, said his organisation welcomed the idea which would help in the development of "our economy".

"We are very pleased to hear this from the Minister. As a chamber, we have been involved with this concept for some time and have asked previous Governments to provide tax relief and incentives for industries to decentralise," he said.

Mr van den Berg said the only constraint of this concept would be the provision of adequate infrastructural and related services like adequate roads, water and electricity.

The problem of decentralisation was a world-wide problem which "has seen many governments who have taken similar measures".

The president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Reg Sampson, said CZI entirely agreed with the principle of decentralisation and would support the Minister in his idea of making financial concessions to industrialists who move to growth points.

He said, however, that it would be necessary for the Government to establish the infrastructure before industrialists move into the new growth points.

"By this I mean the provision of power, water supplies and other forms of communications and social services," he said.

Mr Sampson said industrialists would like to be involved in the selection and planning of the growth points. He said the move would create more jobs — particularly in the rural areas.

"As far as we are concerned it is a move in the right direction. It is a magnificent idea and we hope to hear more proposals from the Government as soon as possible in this regard."

## WOMEN CALL FOR NEW DEAL UNDER CUSTOMARY LAW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 5

[Text]

**MORE** rights are due to women married under customary law, especially in the area of divorce laws and the custody of children, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women of Zimbabwe, heard in Gwelo at the weekend.

In her report the co-ordinator of standing committees, Mrs Jess Sanders, urged the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs to take up the plight of these women.

"Infertility is still looked on as grounds for divorce and once a woman has been married she is considered second-hand and seldom remarries.

"We hope that through our new Ministry of Women's Affairs the plight of these women will be examined and action taken to give them some control over and access to their children as well as their rights as women," Mrs Sanders said.

The Ministry should also examine, as a priority, sexual discrimination and the laws of inheritance, subjects which had been researched by

the HPW's legal committee.

The employment conditions committee recommended that bright schoolgirls should be encouraged to aim for the top management and technical posts and not be satisfied with middle management jobs.

A two-day business course last year attracted 25 men, but only five women. "We are also interested in promoting more women in scientific and technological jobs.

"Research institutions, hospitals, laboratories, drug and chemical factories and food manufacturers are the main areas where women feature. Schools are encouraging more girls to study scientific as opposed to arts courses."

Mrs Sanders, who is also the national first vice-president, said more is needed to be done to allow the disabled to work in a normal environment and more firms should take on disabled staff.

More adult literacy courses were needed, as were educational programmes for health demonstrators and village health workers.

Tax laws should be made more equitable for married working women, and more efficient marketing of goods produced in rural areas was overdue.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR 'SUPERHUMAN EFFORT' TO MEET ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Maipa, told a manpower seminar yesterday that a "superhuman effort" was required to meet the new economic challenge.

He also said an integrated and co-ordinated effort was essential to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

The seminar discussed the manner in which management could fulfil its responsibility in training employees.

"You are anxious to know what the Government intends to do about this issue. My Ministry has planned a course of action, which includes a national survey of our human resources to determine present and future trends," he said.

"Development plans for existing training institutions and the provision of additional facilities are already at an advanced stage, but that is not enough.

"If we are to ensure that our present and future needs for skills are met, there will have to be a general mobilisation of

our national resources."

Mr Maipa said the facilities the Government was offering were intended to supplement on-the-job training schemes only.

Also present at the seminar were training development officers from the Ministry's manpower utilisation branch. Their task, Mr Maipa said, was to identify training needs, to train instructors and to design and assist in the implementation and evaluation of training programmes.

All this was part of ridding the country of continued dependency on external experts and thus helping it to become self-reliant.

The training development officers, who made their first public appearance yesterday, will form the link between the Ministry and the public on training development.

The staff training programme is being funded by the British Government.

The British Industrial Training Service is running the programme.

MOVE TO CLOSE RURAL COMMUNICATIONS GAP REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 9

[Text] Bulawayo--

**THE Government is establishing rural information offices to communicate more effectively with the rural population at grassroots level, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said in Gwanda yesterday.**

Interviewed during a tour of provincial information offices in Gwanda, Dr Shamuyarira said the Government wanted to ensure that correct information reached the people.

During the last three weeks rural information

offices had been appointed for Plumtree, West Nicholson, Wankie, Victoria Falls, Shamva and Gwelo, he said.

Gwanda would serve as the provincial information centre for the Matshidzand area. Similar information centres were being set up throughout the country, he said.

The offices would be equipped with modern equipment like telephones, telex and mobile cameras to provide quick and efficient means of communication between the Government and the people.

The Minister said the information offices would be the ears and eyes of the Government.

"They will be responsible for passing information about programmes and policies of the Government to the rural people. But at the same

time they will pick up information from the rural people and throw it back to the Government," he said.

The rural information officers would also be educators and give information to the local population about activities within their areas.

Dr Shamuyarira said a number of students were being trained as rural information officers at the Institute of Mass Communications in Salisbury. The programme would cost about \$2 million. An additional \$1.5 million would be spent on buying equipment, he said.

Earlier, during a tour of a radio factory in Bulawayo, Dr Shamuyarira was shown an experimental radio being developed for group listening in rural areas.

The Minister said the radio was ideally suited for the Government's programme of promoting group liaison.

CSO: 4420



GMB EXPECTS TO PAY \$240 MILLION FOR MAIZE CROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 5

[Text]

**THE Grain Marketing Board expects to pay farmers about \$240 million for more than two million tonnes of maize that will be delivered this year, GMB general manager, Mr Bill Long, said yesterday.**

Large quantities of other crops, including sorghum, wheat, groundnuts, soya beans and coffee, are expected, but maize will be by far the largest tonnage. The acceptance of the bumper crop will be the main task of the board over the next five months.

Mr Long is confident

the crops can be delivered before the onset of the next rainy season. Liaison committees have been set up at each depot to ensure orderly procedures at reception points.

Mr Long said that despite \$40 million of export sales so far, and the needs of local millers, there would still be a substantial carry-over. "It would be a very welcome gesture if an aid agency would help finance the holding of this stock."

Transport could be a problem, especially as locomotives leased from South Africa have had to be returned. But, he added, the GMB understood the Government aimed to correct the situation as soon as possible.

## WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY'S MONOPOLY HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 1

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

IF Wankie Colliery Company's franchise monopoly of Zimbabwe's internal coal market ends the problem of new coalfield development and energy formulas will become simple, a mining director said yesterday.

"The Wankie franchise must go," he said. "The only question is: When? Without it everything else would become relatively simple."

Other people in mining circles said all planning for methanol from coal, oil from coal, coal sales to possible new power stations, and every form of coal by-product was held up by the franchise.

But Government Ministers said they had no idea how long the franchise would last.

The Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni, said: "It is still premature to talk about oil from coal."

A Government team that visited West Germany recently to study the technology of fuel from coal

was busy compiling a report, he said.

In spite of a lack of clarity over prospects for new coalfields — of which Zimbabwe has at least 34 — several big mining companies have lodged application for permits to work coalfields.

Each has submitted suggestions for fuel and coal by-products which could be produced.

Some non-mining companies have also told the Government they have plans for the manufacture of coal derivatives.

Mining companies believed to have applied to operate a coalfield include Union Carbide, Rio Tinto, Shell Oil and the Industrial Development Corporation, a statutory body.

The chairman of IDC, Mr Nick Cambitzis, confirmed the spread of interest in coalfield development.

"Everybody is trying to get on the wagon," he said. "All I can tell you is that the Government holds all coal rights except those of Wankie Colliery."

# MAIZE TRANSPORT COST HAS TRIPLED SAY SMALL FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 5

[Text]

PEASANT farmers say they are paying three times as much as last year to transport maize from the surrounding areas to the Mrewa Maize Depot.

The farmers told Senator Agrippa Makunde at a meeting in Usumba last week that they were now being asked to pay \$1.50 to transport a bag of maize as against 50c last year.

Senator Makunde said such excesses by transport operators would wipe out the profits made by the small-scale farmers and eventually discourage increased agricultural output next year.

"We are going to seek a meeting, urgently, with the operators to see if we can arrive at a deal that will satisfy all the sides involved. But what we do want, and what we deplore, is a situation where these people seize this opportunity to exploit the farmers," Senator Makunde said.

The Senator also told the farmers, numbering about 250, that he had

made known their plight to the authorities.

He urged farmers to sell their crops directly or as groups to the Grain Marketing Board, and to cut out the middle-men, whom he claimed kept bonuses or classified crops into grades which he said were questionable.

Senator Makunde also told the farmers there was a lot they could achieve through co-operation: "There are people who say they can offer you things like fertilisers, which can be paid back when your crops have been marketed. Beware of such people, because in the first place you do not have access to their books, you do not know how much money they get after they have sold your crops on your behalf and you also do not get bonuses which farmers get when all the crops have been sent to the GMB."

But the men came under fire from the Senator for squandering most of the money they get from the sale of crops.

DISEASE WILL TAKE ITS TOLL ON BATONGA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 May 81 p 7

[Article by Nigel Adlam]

[Text] There is laughter in the Batonga kraals. For the harvest--compared with past years--has been spectacular. Bellies are full.

But the poverty-stricken, primitive people know that in a few months the smiles will turn to tears, the laughter to wails of anguish.

However good the crop this season, the granaries will be empty before the next harvest is in.

There will be several months of famine. Many children, badly weakened by lack of food, will yield to disease and die.

The people see it as an inevitable part of their hard, hungry lives.

Euan Lindsay-Smith, head of Zimbabwe's Save the Children charity, said: "The harvest was so good that extra granaries are being built.

"But there still won't be enough millet and maize to last the full year.

"Hunger will return before the end of this year, make no mistake of that."

The Batonga have never grown enough food to feed themselves since being forcibly evicted from their homes on the banks of the Zambezi River in the mid-50s to make way for Lake Kariba and progress.

But even while living on the fairly fertile alluvial river banks life was still an endless struggle.

Today, the 80 000 Batonga--they object to being called Batonga or Tonga--live on stoney, infertile land at Omay, Siabuwa and Manjolo.

Many still build their painted pole and dagga huts on stilts, a remnant of the past when the Zambezi would flood seasonally.

Their main problem is under-development--they seem powerless to drag themselves out of dire poverty.

Mr Lindsay-Smith, who regularly tours the three lakeside rural districts, said the Batonga would have to be given relief food for several years to come.

"The only way to solve their problems is through development," he said. "But this will take years."

Save the Children are to carry out a big probe later this year to suggest development programmes.

"Were looking to the long-term future," said Mr Lindsay-Smith.

Ideas for light craft industries, wildlife farms and new crops have been bandied about.

And there are great hopes of a huge coal mine being opened up in the heart of Siabuwa.

This would bring jobs, a small town, roads and a rail line.

"We need to get a cash economy going," said Mr Lindsay-Smith.

There are plans to get the fishing industry off the ground again.

The Batonga, who are recognised as the poorest people in Zimbabwe, used to supplement their grain and vegetable diet with fish when living along the river.

But their traditional fishing swiftly died when the steamy tsetse-infested valley was flooded.

Several charities have offered to buy boats and nets for two-man crews.

One relief worker said: "Zimbabwe is a rich country compared to the rest of the Third World.

"To have one section of the population hungry, underdeveloped and ignorant is a national disgrace.

"We look to the new Government to end this shame."

CSO: 4420

## MORE AUSTRALIAN TEACHERS ARRIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 3

[Text]

**NINETEEN** Australian teachers arrived in Salisbury yesterday, part of a group of about 50 coming in for the new term which started on Tuesday.

Some brought wives and children.

Welcoming the group, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, hoped they would enjoy their stay. Three teachers from the January group had already said they wanted to settle permanently and they could apply when their two years of residence were up.

The teachers were not worried about security although several said they had checked with Zimbabwean officials who interviewed them, as well as those who had emigrated from this country to Australia. For many this is their first trip out-

side their native land.

The teachers were recruited during a 10-week tour of Australia by two education officers, Mr Jim Makawa and Mr Jim Taylor, who welcomed the group at the airport.

The Australian Government is helping Zimbabwe recruit the staff needed for the rapidly expanding secondary system by paying all transport costs as well as making up the difference between Zimbabwean salaries and Australian pay levels.

It is estimated that each teacher, on average, will accumulate \$3 500 a year in their Australian accounts. They also do not lose seniority and teaching experience in Zimbabwe counts the same as Australian service.

Many more teachers may be recruited for the beginning of next year for Australia has the same school year as Zimbabwe and most state authorities are unwilling to release staff in the middle of the year, officials said.

## BRIEFS

**CHINAMANO APPOINTED MINISTER**--Mr Josiah Chinamano, the Patriotic Front's vice-president, was yesterday appointed the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, to replace the late Mr George Silundika, a government spokesman said. Mr Chinamano would remain minister of transport, the spokesman added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 1]

**MUZENDA IN CHARGE**--The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, was yesterday sworn in by President Banda as acting Prime Minister during Mr Mugabe's tour of the Far East. The President also appointed several other Ministers to act for colleagues accompanying the Prime Minister. Senator Bernard Chidzero will stand in for Senator Enos Nkala at Finance; Mr Kumbirai Kangai will be caretaker for Health, Education and Culture; Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development will be looked after by Mr Eddison Zvobgo; while Mr Richard Hove will supervise Manpower Planning and Development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 1]

**VISAS TO S.A.**--The Government announced yesterday that Zimbabwean citizens traveling to South Africa from the end of this month should obtain visas, for which at least 14 days' notice will be needed. A Ministry of Information spokesman said the new South African visa requirement applied to holders of Zimbabwean, Zimbabwe/Rhodesian or Rhodesian passports. Applications should be made to the South African Trade Mission in Salisbury, which will be responsible for issuing visas, not the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "The Trade Mission will facilitate visa applications provided applications are made at least 14 days in advance of the intended date of the journey," the spokesman said. The ruling does not apply to air passengers passing through Jan Smuts airport in Johannesburg for destinations outside South Africa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 3]

**ROMANIAN EXHIBIT**--Zimbabwe is next door to the last beach-head of Western capitalism and imperialism, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, told guests at the opening of a Romanian photographic exhibition in Salisbury last night. The Minister, who was comparing Romania's and Zimbabwe's ideological transformation, said Zimbabwe's efforts to isolate the enemy and imperialism called for the country to be vigilant and take precautions. He applauded the Romanian Communist Party for having been able to deal deadly and decisive blows against imperialism and capitalist exploitation and for having established a broadly-based solidarity with the efforts of the masses of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The exhibition comprises more than 50 photographs and a short documentary film on Romania. It runs for two weeks--at the Queen Victoria Museum in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 1]



**BULGARIAN BUILDERS**--A Bulgarian state economic corporation, Technoexportstroy, specialising in the design and construction development projects in Africa, Asia and Europe, has opened offices in Salisbury. Mr Grigor Grigorov, the branch manager, said it was offering assistance in building roads, hospitals, dams, irrigation projects and hotels. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 3]

**ATTACK ON NGANGAS ENDORSED**--The president of the Zimbabwe National Healers Association, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, says he supports the weekend attack made by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, on some members of his organisation. It was reported in THE SUNDAY MAIL this week that Mr Muzenda had accused some members of Zinatha of holding illegal trials of so-called witches and meting out punishments. He urged the ngangas to stop the practices saying they were evil. He also said that some ngangas were travelling on buses without paying by using ZANU (PF's) name. "We support the Deputy Prime Minister's call for an end to such practices. We believe the trial of witchcraft cases should be left to the courts," Professor Chavunduka said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 9]

**PRESS ATTACHES**--Bulawayo--The Government is sending out 16 people to serve as Press attaches or marketing officers for tourism in Zimbabwean Embassies and High Commissions in Africa and abroad, the Information and Tourism Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said in Gwanda yesterday. In an interview, the Minister said the Zimbabwean diplomatic offices in New York, London and Brussels will each have two Press attaches. Those in Addis Ababa, Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Maputo will each have one Press attache. In addition, six people will be sent as marketing officers for the Department of Tourism. They will be based in Europe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 1]

**PAFITIS HEADS PRESS SECTION**--The newly appointed under secretary in the Ministry of Information, Mr Costa Pafitis, will shortly form and head a Press section attached to the Prime Minister's office. Announcing this yesterday, a spokesman for the office said Mr Pafitis also becomes principal secretary to Mr Mugabe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 9]

**ACCORD BLUNDER DEPLORED**--Senator Terence Oatt deplored the inefficiency which, he said, had been responsible for five trade agreements being allowed to lapse before they were ratified by the House of Assembly. There was a testy interjection of "charming" from the leader of the Senate and Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, when Senator Oatt added that in the circumstances he would, however, support the Trade Agreements Validation Bill, which resuscitates the agreements with Iraq, Tanzania, Bulgaria, Romania and Mozambique. The Bill was given an unopposed second reading and completed its remaining stages as a result of a motion adopted earlier by the Upper House suspending standing orders for it and for the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 9]

**MOSCOW CIRCUS**--A troupe of 30 from the internationally acclaimed Moscow Circus will arrive in Zimbabwe soon for a two-week visit, a spokesman for the Ministry of Information said yesterday. The troupe comprises musicians, dancers and acrobats, and will perform in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali and Fort Victoria. Although the Russians already have full diplomatic ties with Zimbabwe, no date has been set for opening an embassy here. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 3]

**BUTCHERS LIAISON BODY--**Bulawayo--The Matabeleland Master Butchers Association is to set up a committee to liaise with the government on the question of beef prices, the chairman, Mr Walter Heilbron, said yesterday. Issuing a brief statement after a meeting with other butchers in the city, he said the committee was being formed in the hope that "anomalies" in the new meat price order, announced on Friday last week, would be corrected. "A memorandum will be prepared in due course and will be presented to Government," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 3]

**TRADE CERTIFICATES--**The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has directed that all journeymen's certificates and journeymen's recognition certificates are to be issued by the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development from Friday. The ruling, to be published in Friday's Government Gazette, will transfer the authority to issue such certificates from Industrial Councils to the Apprenticeship Authority of the Ministry, which will have the "exclusive right and authority" to evaluate all journeymen's qualification. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 5]

**PEOPLE'S MARKETS--**The Government is urging all local authorities to establish "people's" market places to prevent vendors from selling their wares in the streets. The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said in a ZTV interview shown on Sunday night that places should be provided in cities and towns for vendors selling fruit and vegetables to keep streets clean. "The Cabinet has asked me to instruct all local authorities to build market places where hawkers can sell their greens," he said. Market places would ensure that vendors did not sell their wares on pavements and in direct competition with authorised dealers, he said. Hawkers selling opaque beer would not be allowed to use these facilities. "For these people there can be no compromise," he said. "We have given them two weeks to stop their practice because they deprive local authorities of revenue which should be used for essential services." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 5]

**GWAI DISARMING SUCCESS--**The exercise of disarming the ZIPRA camp at Gwai River Mine was still continuing late yesterday and a police source said it had so far been an unqualified success. "There have been no hitches whatsoever so far. The exercise is simply proving a little slower than expected because there is a lot of stuff in there to bring out--all the stuff that ZIPRA brought into the country at the end of the war," said the source. The hardware being brought out of Gwai in an operation organised by the military police includes anti-aircraft weapons and armoured personnel carriers. "We are confident that everything is being brought out. The exercise has gone very well--exceedingly well." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 1]

**ZCTU CHIEF SALUTES MITTERRAND--**The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday congratulated the new French President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, for winning this week's French Presidential election. In a telegram to Mr Mitterrand, the secretary-general of the ZCTU, Mr Albert Mugabe, said the election victory of the Socialist Party there had been a blow to the South African Government which used to buy weapons from Paris to "suppress the working class and people of South Africa." Mr Mitterrand's election had also been a victory for international socialism, Mr Mugabe added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 9]

PROVINCIAL CHAIRMAN--Mr R. Katsande has been elected chairman of the new 18-member ZANU (PF) executive committee of the party's Mashonaland East Province, the Zimbabwe Information Service reported yesterday. Others elected were: Mr E. Chipitiri, vice-chairman; Mr J. Ushe, secretary; Mr S. Jacob, political commissar; Mr A. Wenyimo, treasurer; Mr A. Mangwende, security; Mr C. Bwerinofa, publicity; Mr P. Chabaya, welfare; Mrs Masaya, women's affairs; Mr C. Rombera, youth affairs. Six other deputies were elected at the annual meeting, held in Harare, Salisbury, on Sunday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 9]

PEKING INVITES GWATA--The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, has been invited to visit China by the Mayor of Beijing, Mr Jiao Ruoyu. In a letter sent through Mr Donald Bullock, one of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe delegates who visited Beijing earlier this month, Mr Jiao invited Councillor Gwata to visit the city. "I would very like to go to Beijing with a view to looking at how they have developed the city. I will discuss the matter with my colleagues and see if it's possible for us to go before the end of this year," the Mayor said in Salisbury yesterday. The Mayor was presented with a pictorial book of Beijing and a medallion from Mr Jiao. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 9]

FORTY-FIVE HOUR WEEK--Trade Union leader Albert Mugabe yesterday called on workers to step up production and efficiency in a bid to persuade bosses to slash the working week to 45 hours. He said the move should become a nationwide campaign by everyone, from road sweepers to lorry drivers. The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions said he would be in a better position to press for a shorter week if production was increased. He added that agricultural workers and domestic servants worked more than 50 hours a week. Mr Mugabe also hit out at bosses for being too slow to promote blacks to managerial levels. He particularly singled out parastatal bodies like the Dairy Marketing Board, the Grain Marketing Board and the Cold Storage Commission. The union chief also asked city councils to set up creches so mothers could go to work and attend meetings of women's organisations. "There just aren't enough creches in the country," he said. Mr Mugabe finally urged civil servants to unionise. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 10 May 81 p 3]

'ZIANA'-AP' LINK--Dr Charles Sadza, chairman of the Mass Media Trust, yesterday signed an historic agreement with the Associated Press, linking Ziana with AP and giving Zimbabwe its first direct news service from abroad independent of South African agencies. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 1]

CUBAN ENVOY MEETS MUZENDA--Salisbury--Simon Muzenda, interim prime minister of Zimbabwe, has received Cuban Ambassador to Zimbabwe Teofilo Acosta which whom he examined the status of bilateral relations. Muzenda said the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between Cuba and Zimbabwe are indestructible. Acosta, for his part, reaffirmed to Muzenda the support of the Cuban Government and people for Zimbabwe's just struggle to build a new society and for its courageous rejection of the threats and acts of aggression of the South African racist regime. [Text] [FL152208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 May 81]

CSO: 4410/25

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

29 May 1981